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LEHMANN'S GARDEN ANNUAL • 1939

ZINNIAS (above)
Dahlia Flowered and California
Giant. Largest of all Zinnias. Wide
range of bright and pastel shades.
Each, Packet, 10c. (See Page 18)

FOR BETTER LAWNS



We offer only those seeds that are truly suited to this territory.

BERMUDA GRASS—The most dependable and permanent grass for lawns, golf courses and athletic fields. Lasts for years, and stands long, hot summers without injury.

RED TOP—Stands wet weather and overflowing for even two to three weeks. Will hold well during the summer if cut often.

CARPET GRASS—Remarkable for its ability to thrive in poor, sandy soil. A spreading perennial, forming a close, compact turf.

HULLED BERMUDA GRASS — Germinates more rapidly than unhulled seed. With soil and moisture right, germinates as quickly as Rye grass.

RYE GRASS FOR WINTER—Fine winter lawn grass. Adaptable almost everywhere.

ITALIAN RYE—Annual, rapid-growing grass. Invaluable for winter lawns. Produces within three weeks or less.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS—Ideal lawn grass. Plants slightly creeping with deep green narrow leaf blades. Should, however, be planted only where it has been proved. Consult us about its use.

HINTS ON LAWN CARE

FITTING THE SOIL—Use fertilizer to make grass grow vigorously and thus crowd out and starve weeds. Never use lime unless actual test shows the lawn soil to be too acid for grass. If there is any doubt as to the food needs of the soil, consult us about it.

SOWING THE SEED—If the soil has been rilled or is packed hard by rains, go over it again with the steel rake before sowing. The easiest way to sow seed on small lawns is to broadcast it, preferably in the morning of a still day. Sow plenty of seed, at least 3 pounds to each 100 square feet. After sowing, rake in gently, then roll the ground lightly to pack it down.

LAWNS LIKE PLENTY OF HUMUS. So do not remove short grass clippings but let them lie to decompose. Rotted grass clippings are Nature's best humus. Discard your grass catcher. Run the lawn mower east and west the first week and sweep with a Brume-Rake north and south. Next week, cut north and south and sweep east and west. This sweeping will remove the long clippings which might scald the lawn if left where they fall but, even more important, will work the fine clippings down to the roots where they will form a moisture-conserving mulch and later, when rotted, the finest possible humus.

PEAT MOSS VALUABLE—A mulch of sifted or weathered peat moss is also helpful if applied in the spring, but even more effective in the fall. It supplies humus, a mulch, and is also slightly acid. When you mow the grass, mow high and mow often. This is much better than mowing close and less frequently.

KEEP THE GRASS LINE NEAT AND STRAIGHT—Nothing is more important to the well-kept appearance of the lawn than a neat, straight grass line. A good turf edger will spare you considerable time and effort in trimming edges.

FIGHT WEEDS—There just isn't any place in a well-kept, healthy lawn for weeds. However, they do appear, and the good gardener is constantly watching for them. Always rid your lawn of weeds before they go to seed. If you get on the job right after a heavy rain, many weeds can be pulled out by the hands with the roots intact. At other times, a good modern weeder should be used diligently.

GETTING RID OF DANDELIONS—After digging them out, press down on the spot with your foot to close up the hole. Then sprinkle a little white clover seed on the area weeded. It is a good weed choker.



For Shady Spots

Wherever shade makes it difficult for you to obtain a good lawn, our special shade mixture is heartily recommended. We have chosen excellent quality, shade-enduring grasses and clovers . . . and blended them into a mixture that will give you surprising results.




For Sunny Lots

We offer you a fine mixture of sturdy, hardy grasses that thrive in locations exposed to the blazing sun. Because weed control is more difficult in sunny places, our special mixture contains vigorous grasses that will starve weeds out and help give you the weed-free lawn you desire.



For Special Uses

We have just the right grass seed for every special purpose. We can give you special deep-rooted grasses for the sloping lawn . . . the ideal grasses for planting on golf courses, parks, estates or cemeteries . . . or for any other special use. Just tell us what you want.



The Safer, Surer Way for Garden Shoppers—

**Buy
garden seeds
in your own
home territory!**

There's no need to send away for your garden seeds! The very finest of seeds are here for you—whenever you want them—right in your own home territory.

Just as one good neighbor to another . . . we're interested in your garden.

Of course, it's our business to be. But we do want you to remember one thing about us. As your neighbors, we have a pretty close insight into your garden needs and preferences. We take them more seriously and personally than any "far-away" seed house can.

Because of our long acquaintance with the needs of this section . . . the soil . . . the weather . . . the growing habits . . . we can supply everything you need to make your garden a success.

Whether you're an amateur . . . or an experienced market gardener . . . you'll benefit by a careful reading of this catalog. In these pages, or in our store, you'll find the answer to your every gardening need. Seeds in ample variety—garden supplies of all kinds.

If you don't find what you want—we'll get it for you. Promptly, and gladly.

We are enclosing an order blank for your convenience in placing your first order for the coming season. Of course, we'll be expecting to see you at our store, too. Either way, your wants will always be taken care of.

We'll be here the year round, ready to serve.

**2 CONVENIENT WAYS
TO BUY HERE!**

**You can shop at our
store—or order by mail
—whichever you prefer!**



CORN-
FLOWER
Jubilee Gem



MORNING GLORY — Scarlett O'Hara — the
greatest novelty of the year. Order early, as
the supply of this seed will soon be exhausted.

Newest!

Selected by the official
All-America Committee
as the outstanding new
developments.

IPOMEA, (Morning Glory) Scarlet O'Hara—Garden enthusiasts have long awaited this unusual new Morning Glory—a 1939 All-America Gold Medal Winner that promises to reign as a favorite this season, and for many to come. The flower is rich, wine-red, or deep rosy crimson—an entirely new color. Blossoms are about 4 inches in diameter, and are freely produced on fast growing vines. Packet, 25c.

SCABIOSA, Blue Moon—Strikingly different from any other Scabiosa. The completely double flowers are large and deep, resembling an old fashioned beehive in shape. Rich, deep lavender blue—a most unusual shade. Upright, tall plants, 42 to 48 inches high. Strong, wiry stems hold the blossoms erect, and make this gorgeous flower ideal for cutting. Retains color indoors. 1939 All-America. Packet, 25c.

ZINNIA, Navajo Mixed—This bi-colored, gaillardia flowered Zinnia is today's favorite among the newer varieties. Medium-sized flowers in a wonderful range of colors are unsurpassed for cutting. 2½ to 3 foot plants, free blooming. 1938 All-America Selection. Packet, 15c.

ZINNIA, Star Dust—Clear, golden yellow, Fantasy Type, whose charming shaggy-petaled blossoms lend informality and color to the garden. Good length or free-blooming plants. Award of Merit 1937 All-America Selections. Packet, 15c.

CORNFLOWER, Jubilee Gem—Tidy, compact plant, covered with double, rich cornflower-blue blossoms. Splendid for edging, borders, or cutting. Developed in England, and received the All-America Award in 1937. Packet, 15c.

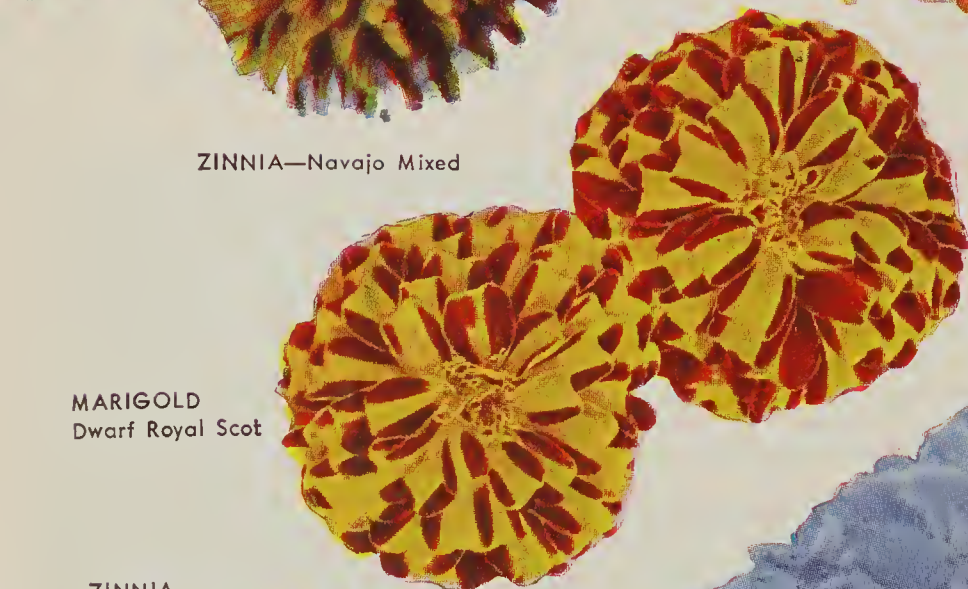
MARIGOLD, Crown of Gold—Chrysanthemum-flowered, odorless. Marigold—an All-America Gold Medal Winner in 1937 that is still winning hearty approval. Short, quilled center petals, collared with flat deep orange guard petals. Plant is branching, 2½ to 3 feet tall, flowers in mid-season. Packet, 15c.

MARIGOLD, Dwarf Royal Scot—Rich, mahogany red, rather flat flowers with gold stripes. Plants are uniformly dwarf, bushy, and produce continuous, rather early bloom. Packet, 15c.

1937 1938 1939 ALL-AMERICA SELECTIONS



ZINNIA—Navajo Mixed



MARIGOLD
Crown of Gold

MARIGOLD
Dwarf Royal Scot

ZINNIA
Star Dust

SCABIOSA
Blue Moon



HOLLYHOCK, Indian Spring (A)—A new type of this stately old favorite garden flower that is attracting much attention. Semi-double and double fringed flowers in shades of pink, bloom on 4 to 5 foot plants within 5 months after planting seeds. 1939 All-America Selections Silver Medal Award. Packet, 25c.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI, Salmon Glory—A worthy novelty awarded a Silver Medal by the 1939 All-America Selections Committee. This huge flowered variety has soft, rich salmon-pink florets, with wide, creamy-white eyes. About 10 inches high, runs quite true, and is a prolific bloomer. For bedding, cutting, or boxes. Packet, 25c.

CHINA ASTER, Wilt-Resistant Early Giant, Light Blue—Enormous, lacy, clear light blue Aster that is really a glorified Giant Crego. 3-foot branching plants, that produce an abundance of 5-inch flowers with curled and interlaced petals. Fine for cutting and keeping. This new Aster won an All-America Silver Medal for 1939, and will win attention in your border. Packet, 25c.

ANTIRRHINUM, Guinea Gold—Striking flowers, glowing bronzy orange, with yellow throats. Plants grow dwarf and bushy, 12 to 18 inches high. This 1939 All-America Selection is a truly grand Snapdragon, with many large flowers on compact spikes. Packet, 25c.

MARIGOLD, Early Sunshine—Dwarf and very early flowering variety of Dixie Sunshine. Bushy, 24-inch plants, with yellowish-green foliage. Blossoms are 2 to 2½ inches in diameter, with uncurved petals of lemon or sulphur yellow. Bronze Medal, All-America Selections, 1939. Packet, 25c.

CYNOGLOSSUM, Firmament—An easy-to-grow, dwarf new type of Forget-me-not. Because of its rich blue color, and neat habits, this All-America 1939 Bronze Medal Winner will be a favorite of all gardeners. Packet, 25c.

PETUNIA, Ladybird—This new, compact, dwarf Petunia is of the deepest rose, with faint veins of a darker color towards the throat—and is a distinct addition to this type of dwarf, compact Petunias. 1939 All-America Selection. Packet, 25c.

VERBENA, Blue Sentinel—Unusual, rich navy blue flowers, with medium sized florets and trusses. 10 to 12-inch compact plants, fine far neat, dark beds. 1939 All-America Bronze Medal. Packet, 25c.

PETUNIA, Salmon Supreme—Dwarf bedding Petunia, distinctly new, with light salmon flowers, white throated. Plants are bushy, 12 inches high, and bloom profusely over a long season. Award of Merit, All-America Selections, 1938. Packet, 15c.

PETUNIA, Gaiety—Giant fringed, dwarf, all-double variety. Flowers are rose or light rose, with white colorings, double, and semi-double. Award of Merit, All-America Selections, 1938. Packet, 15c.

CALLIOPSIS, Golden Crown—This enlarged type of orange-yellow or gold Calliopsis received an Award of Merit from the All-America Selections Committee in 1938. Some of these large flowers come with extra rows of petals, and all on long, wiry stems, making them fine for cutting. Packet, 15c.

CHINA ASTER
Giant Light Blue



ANTIRRHINUM
Guinea Gold



CYNOGLOSSUM—Firmament



1939 ALL-AMERICA SELECTIONS



HOLLYHOCK—Indian Spring



MARIGOLD
Early Sunshine



PHLOX DRUMMONDI
Salmon Glory



PETUNIA—Ladybird



VERBENA—Gold Sentinel



PETUNIA
Giants of California



CALENDULA
Campfire Improved

Special Selections

PETUNIA, Giants of California—Largest single flowering Petunia. Ruffled 5 to 7 inch open-throated flowers in beautiful light rose and pink shades. Strong, free producing plants. Excellent for beds or window boxes. Packet, 20c.

COSMOS, Sensation Pinkie—These gorgeous, sparkling rose-pink Cosmos are one of today's favorite cut-flowers. 3 to 4 inch flowers on long, strong stems, with fairly heavy growth of foliage. Packet, 15c.

CUPHEA, Firefly—Every modern gardener will delight in the discovery of this dwarf, compact, showy plant. Small, delicately formed fiery red flowers, for border, edging, pots or window boxes. Packet, 25c.

MARIGOLD, Dwarf Double French Harmony—Charming, distinct. Center petals deep-orange, flanked by velvety dark maroon-brown guard petals. Early, free blooming. 1 ft. plants. Packet, 10c.

CALENDULA, Campfire Improved—Here's a true sensation. Completely double, deep orange, well-formed flowers with a scarlet sheen. Long, heavy cutting stems. Packet, 15c.



COSMOS—Sensation Pinkie



CUPHEA—Firefly

MARIGOLD
Harmony Dwarf
French Double

PETUNIA
Flaming Velvet





PETUNIA
Dainty Lady



ZINNIA
Giants of California

...each one the king of its kind

PETUNIA, Flaming Velvet—Large, velvety, blood-red flowers, rich and brilliant. Packet, 15c.

PETUNIA, Dainty Lady—These lovely, large-fringed petunias are aptly named. Delicate yellow, tinged gold and deeper cream blooms, on compact, neat plants. Packet, 20c.

ZINNIA, Giants of California—Astounding in size, magnificent of form. Many beautiful colors. Particularly fine for cutting. (Also see Front Cover.) Packet, 10c.

CALENDULA, Orange-Shaggy—These deep, two-toned shaded orange, graceful, informal, shaggy flowers attract everyone. Long stems. All-America Award, 1935. Packet, 20c.

ZINNIA, Lilliput—(Pastel Mixture) Lovely, soft shades. These small, neat, symmetrical flowers are lavish bloomers. Packet, 10c.

RUSSELL LUPINS—Lance-like rays of brilliant colors for your garden. A new development of Lupins from England. 10 seeds, 15c; 24 seeds, 25c.

MARIGOLD, Gigantea Sunset Giants—Delightfully fragrant, without the usual Marigold odor. Double, beautifully formed flowers frequently 7½ inches across. Range from primrose through several fine yellows to deep orange. Packet, 15c.



RUSSELL
LUPINS

CALENDULA
Orange Shaggy

ZINNIA
Lilliput
Pastel Mixture



MARIGOLD
Gigantea
Sunset Giants

FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE

The capital letters after the name of each flower give you the following information:

- (A)—Annual
- (B)—Biennial
- (HP)—Hardy Perennial
- (HHP)—Half-hardy Perennial
- (TP)—Tender Perennial
- ◆—Suited to Full Shade
- ◇—Suited to Semi-shade

AGERATUM (A) ◆—Easily grown plants, densely covered with blossoms. Use taller sorts for cutting—dwarfs for edging. (See Page 14 for color illustration.)

Blue Cap—New, dwarf. The neat little plants are completely covered with blossoms from midsummer until frost. Wonderfully rich, deep blue. Packet, 15c.

Fairy Pink—Soft rosy salmon pink blossoms that come when plant is only 1½ to 2"—continuing until plant reaches its 5-inch maximum height. Packet, 15c.

Blue Perfection—Compact growth, 9 to 12 inches. Dainty lavender-blue flowers. (See Page 14 for color illustration.)

ALYSSUM (A) & (HP)—The fragrant annual sorts bloom almost continuously from early summer until frost. For permanence in the border, plant the perennial varieties. Alyssum is easily grown in any good garden soil.

Little Gem (A)—Graceful dwarf plant, about 6 inches. Clouds of honey-scented white blossoms. Excellent for edging, or massing.

Carpet of Snow (A)—Finest edging plant. The mass of flat, rounded flowers form a continuously blooming snow-white ribbon in the border. 4 inches.

Saxatile (HP)—Compact 9 inch plant, whose deep golden yellow flowers brighten the border in late spring.

Mixed

AMARANTHUS (A)—Tall, robust, showy, with colored foliage. Likes hot sunny sites, lean soil, and plenty of room.

Tri-color (Joseph's Coat)—Inner foliage bronze, outer gold and scarlet.

ANCHUSA (Blue Bird) (A) ◆—Sprays of vivid indigo blue, forget-me-not like flowers. Plants are compact, even, showy. Blooms all summer. A brilliant addition to your garden. 15 inches.

ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon) (A) ◆—Sow early. They germinate slowly and require full sun. A hardy annual, with a gorgeous range of color. Keep seed pods picked and they bloom all summer in fragrant spikes.

California Giants—Large showy spikes. 3 feet. Packet, 15c.

Celestial—This impressive new Snapdragon won the All-America Award of Merit, 1938. A majestic flower, with large, compact spikes. Unusual salmon-rose, clear and rich. Packet, 15c.

Crimson, Rose, Ruby, Copper, and other individual shades.

Dwarf Mixed—About 16 inches.

Giant Rust-proof Mixed—Famous winner of the All-America Award for immunity to destructive rust. Vigorous long-blooming large flowers, in a fine color assortment. (See Page 9 for color illustration.) Packet, 15c.

Tall, Finest Mixed—Extremely interesting colors.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine) (HP) ◆—A delightful perennial easily grown from seed. Sow in flats in early summer, transplant to bed in early fall. Prefer light shade and not too rich soil. Blooms in spring and early summer in a wide range of both brilliant and pastel colors. 2 to 4 feet. (See Page 9 for color illustration.)

Double Mixed

Single Mixed



ASTERS (A)—Universally popular, the mainstay of the garden in late summer. Invaluable for cutting or bedding. Need rich new soil and good sun. 1½ to 2½ feet.

American Branching—Mixed—large, double flowers.

Enchantress—A new wilt resistant improvement of the Crego type, with long petals curled back at

bloom, with curled, twisted chrysanthemum-like petals. Blooms abundantly. Branching, 24 inch plants. Fine long stems. All the delightful aster colors. (See Page 9 for color illustration.)

Giant Peony Flowered—A fully double giant, wonderful for cutting. Keeps well. Excellent stems. Delightful range of colors. Packet, 15c.

Improved New California Giants—Mixed and in a variety of colors. Packet, 15c.

Queen of the Market—The early favorite. Spreading. 16 inches high. Mixed colors.

Sunshine—All colors. Packet, 15c.

Super Giant El Monte—One of the most popular new asters, resembling Los Angeles, in shape, size and feathery form. Glowing crimson. All-America, 1936. Packet, 25c.

Super Giant Los Angeles—Huge shell pink flowers, frequently 8 inches across on fine stems. Plants about 30 inches and have excellent stems. Curling interlaced petals. Packet, 25c.

BABY'S BREATH—See Gypsophila.



BACHELOR'S BUTTON or CEN-TAUREA (Cornflower.) (A)—Hardy, rather thistle-like flowers, fine for cutting and border plant-

All FLOWER SEEDS

10¢

PER PACKET

except where
otherwise noted

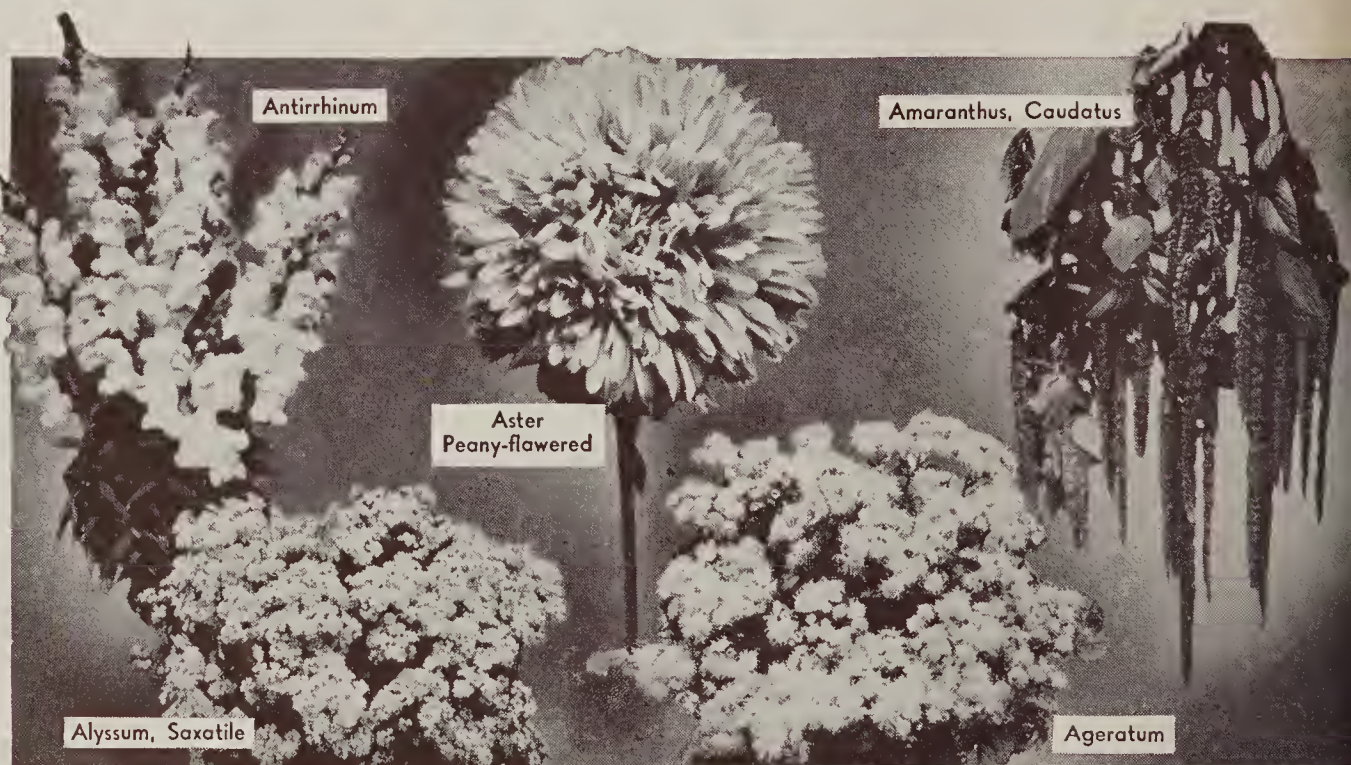
Small white flowers are followed by interesting balloon-like seed pods. Best in light soil. Five to ten feet.

BALSAM (Lady Slipper) (A) ◆—A favorite old time annual. Hardy, bushy plants 18 inches high. Wants partial shade and plenty of moisture. Flowers on short stems, sometimes two inches across. Blooms for sixty days.

Double Mixed—A pleasing color range.

BEAN (Scarlet Runner) (A)—An edible scarlet and purple bean. Quick growing, bearing large sprays of scarlet colored pea-like flowers.

BELLIS PERENNIS (English Daisy) (B) ◆—Delightful little button-like flowers, loved for their bright



the tips and somewhat entwined in the center of the flower. Pleasing pink with an undertone of rich salmon. All-America Selection, 1938. Packet, 15c.

Giant Comet Illusion—A beautiful flower of its type, with a fine creamy salmon-pink color. Wilt-resistant. Packet, 15c.

Giant Comet—Mixed, and in a variety of colors.

Giant Crego—Immense fluffy

ing. Bloom from early summer until hard frost.

Blue—Universal favorite.

Jubilee Gem—(See Page 4 for description and color illustration.)

Mixed—Blue, white, maroon, pink, red.

BALLOON VINE (Love-In-A-Puff) (A)—Quick-growing, hardy, annual climber. The delicate foliage is an ideal cover for fences, etc.

color, long season, and protuse bloom. Standing on stiff stems above the leafy base. 6 to 8 inches.

Mixed—In many colors.

BLANKET FLOWER—See Gailardia.

BLUE LACE FLOWER (Didiscus) (A)—Exquisitely dainty clusters of lavender-blue flowers that look like tiny parasols. Fine for cutting. Does best in cool locations.

ASTER—Crego



CALLIOPSIS



POPPY
Nudicaule
The Emperor



\$10 worth of flowers for 10¢!

You get the world's greatest bargain when you buy a packet of flower seeds!

Just think of what you get for a few pennies! Dollars worth of flowers—plus the immeasurable pleasure of creating beauty with your own hands . . . making your home more livable, and increasing its value.

Invest pennies and get DOLLARS of beauty value in return!

AQUILEGIA—Columbine



ANTHUS
ciliatus
lendens



ANTIRRHINUM—Rust
Proof Giants
of Cal.



HOLLY-
HOCK
Double
Scarlet
Beauty



BRACHYCOMBE (Swan River Daisy) (A)—Most of the summer this dwarf-growing annual is covered with a mass of dainty blooms that resemble small cinerarias. For small beds, edgings or pot culture. Plants 12 inches tall.

BURNING BUSH or **FIRE BUSH**—See Kochia.



Calendula

CALENDULA (Pot Marigold) (A)—The brilliant color and informal shape of this flower make it popular. Too, they require little care and thrive even in poor soil. Plants 18 inches high, delightfully showy.



Campfire Improved—(See Page 6 for description and color illustration.)

Orange Fantasy—Distinctive, new, rather dwarf and heavily foliaged. Flowers are a delightful orange with a seal-brown crest of petals. 1938 All-America Award of Merit. Packet, 15c.

Orange King—Extra fine, dark color. Large bloom.

Orange Shaggy—(See Page 7 for description and color illustration.)

Radio Royal or **Marigold**—Rich orange, quilled petals, fine full flowers. These almost globular, perfect double flowers are striking in any garden.

Sunshine or **Chrysantha**—Fine, loose petals of an unforgettable buttercup yellow color. The plants are tall, imposing, and bloom freely. All-America Gold Medal winner.

Mixed—A profusion of orange and yellow shades.

CALIFORNIA POPPY—See Eschscholzia.

CALLIOPSIS (Tickseed)—A gay annual in bright varied combinations of yellows, orange, browns, and maroons. Long wiry stems for cutting. Easy to grow; bloom all summer. 2 feet. (See Page 9 for color illustration.)

Mixed—A great variety of color combinations.

CAMPANULA (Canterbury Bells) (A) ♦—A brilliant old time favorite with colors ranging through whites, pinks, blues and lilac. Adaptable and thrifty, but enjoys good soil, too. The size of the plant varies, mostly around 2 feet.

Cup-and-saucer Types—Mixed.
Single Mixed

CANARY BIRD VINE (A) ♦—The flowers somewhat resemble a bird with half opened wings and are a fine canary yellow. Grows rapidly. Climbs well. A fine cut flower.

CANDYTUFT (A)—Excellent in large masses or for borders. Grows quickly. Successive plantings should be made about every two weeks to assure continuous bloom. 12 inches.

White Hyacinth—Large spikes of bloom.

Umbellata, Mixed—A splendid color range.

CANTERBURY BELLS—See Campanula.

CARDINAL CLIMBER (A)—Rapid climber—sometimes to thirty feet—with fern-like foliage and a blaze of cardinal red tubular flowers.

CARNATION (A)—Spicy scented, richly colored favorite. With care and favorable conditions greenhouse quality flowers may be produced in the open garden.

Chaubaud's Giant—Double, extra large, clove-scented flowers. Bloom six months after seeding, and continue all summer.

Giant Marguerite—Highly scented, large, beautifully fringed flowers, sometimes 3 inches across. Good for cutting. Upright, free blooming plants. White, crimson, pink and several striped forms.

Mixed

CASTOR BEAN (Ricinus) (A)—The broad tropical leaves and brilliant colored fruit make a splendid, interesting background. Average height 6 feet. Needs

good soil, ample sun and moisture.

CELOSIA (Cockscomb) (A)—These graceful blossoms make a striking display and give brilliant, long lasting bloom for cutting. The variety of types is always interesting. For either beds or borders, 2 feet

Plumosa—Feathered Cockscomb. Mixed. (See Page 12 for color illustration.)

Childsii **Crimson**—(Chinese Woolflower.)

Cristata—Mixed.

Pyramidalis, Flame of Fire—Fine dwarf type, fiery red.

CENTAUREA (Cornflower) (A)—One of the most popular of all garden flowers. Free blooming, easily grown. Excellent for either bedding or cutting.

Imperialis—Sweet Sultan.

Cyanus—Bachelor's Button.

Double Mixed—Fluffy balls. Also see Bachelor's Button.

CHERRY PIE—See Heliotrope.

CHRYSANTHEMUM (A)—Make a splendid display, and are excellent for cutting. Pleasing color range. About 2 feet.

Single Mixed—Daisy-like flower.
Double Mixed—Many good colors.

CLARKIA (A) ♦—Graceful, erect, bushy plants, bearing many rosette-like delicately colored flowers, set along the stems. Good cut flower.

COLEUS (A)—An excellent foliage plant that does well indoors, and can be transplanted outdoors when warm weather comes. Unexcelled for borders and window boxes. Vari-colored leaves in shades of green, red, and yellow. When outdoors, likes partial shade. Packet, 15c.

COCKSCOMB—See Celosia.

COLUMBINE—See Aquilegia.

CLOVER STRAWFLOWER—See Gomphrena.

COREOPSIS (HP)—These graceful, daisy-like flowers with their broad fluted petals are a "must" for every garden. Long stemmed, wonderful for cutting. Glossy, rich yellow. Long blooming season.

Lanceolata **Grandiflora**—Long blooming. Lovely yellow flowers on long stems.

Sunburst, double—Packet, 15c.

CORNFLOWER—See Bachelor's Button, also Centaurea.

COSMOS—With their feathery foliage and wealth of bloom through late summer and autumn, Cosmos are one of the most valuable annual garden flowers. Wonderful for cutting, and arranging.

Early Giant Flowering—5 to 6 feet.

Early Single—Weeks ahead of most.

All FLOWER SEEDS 10¢ PER PACKET except where otherwise noted

Orange Flare—This outstanding All-America winner is early flowering and grows into a fine bushy plant three feet high. The stems are long and wiry. The petals are rich, deep orange, sometimes 2½ inches across. (See Page 12 for color illustration.)

Sensation—1933 All-America Selection. Largest, and earliest of the mammoth flowering varieties. The plant is 4 feet tall, bearing flowers up to 5 inches across.

Single Mixed.

Sensation Pinkie—(See Page 6 for description and color illustration.)

Double Mixed—Bushy plants, long stems. (See Page 12 for color illustration.) Packet 15c.

CUPHEA FIREFLY (A)—(See Page 6 for description and color illustration.)



Dahlia

DAHLIA (TP)—Usually grown from roots, but interesting to raise from seed. Will sometimes bloom the same year if sown early.

Double Mixed—Vivid colors, double flowers. Packet, 15c.

Single Mixed—Favored by many.

DAISY, AFRICAN—See Arctotis.

DELPHINIUM (Perennial Larkspur.) (HP) ♦—Long floral spikes, in glorious shades of blue. Excellent for backgrounds. (See Page 12 for color illustration.)

Belladonna (Light Blue)—Delightful silvery-blue. Blooms profusely. Packet, 15c.

Bellamosa (Dark Blue)—Rich, intense, deep blue. Packet, 15c.

Blackmore & Langdon English—Tall, graceful spikes, abundantly covered with flowers. Pastel shades, ranging from light blue to indigo. One of the best delphinium.

Mixed.

Dark Blue.

Light Blue.

WE CAN GET IT FOR YOU!

If there is some rare
or unusual flower
variety you can't find
listed in this book...
just ask us for it.
We'll get it for you!

DIANTHUS (Pinks) (A)—Spicy, fragrant and showy. At home in beds or borders. Faithful bloomer. Fine for cutting.

Double Mixed—Fine variety of forms.

Single Mixed—Wide and varied color display.

Heddewigi—The large Japanese pink.

Laciniatus Splendens—A striking, showy Dianthus with few equals for edging or border use. The flowers are single, sweet scented, and large. Brilliant crimson with a vividly contrasting large white eye. Easily grown and blooms profusely. (See Page 9 for color illustration.)

EUPHORBIA—See Snow-On-The-Mountain.

FORGET-ME-NOT (Myosotis) (HP) ♦—Well-known favorite, adapted to either beds or borders. Start early for flowers first season.

FOUR-O'CLOCK (A)—Red, yellow, rose, white and lilac blossoms that spread over the glassy foliage in mid-afternoon. Low-growing plants suitable for low hedging.

FOXGLOVE (Digitalis) (B) ♦—These tall spires bring the charm of an old fashioned garden, giving a wealth of brilliantly colored flowers with little attention. Like half shade.

Gaillardia

GAILLARDIA (Blanket Flower) (A)—Gay, showy blossoms in tones of orange, yellow, red, and maroon brighten the garden all summer. About 18 inches.

Monarch Mixed—(See Page 14 for color illustration.)

Single Mixed—Many fine colors.

Double Mixed—Full blossoms.

Perennial Mixed

GEUM—Flowers like tiny double roses, on long stems, poised over

GOURDS (A)—Valuable for their fine foliage, these climbers provide an interesting variety of attractive, singularly shaped fruits and can always be counted on for pleasant surprises.

Ornamental Varieties—Mixed.

GYPSOPHYLA (Baby's Breath) (A)—The misty bloom is excellent for cutting and adds interest to a bouquet. It is easy to grow and a generous bloomer.

Rose—Pleasant blush pink.

White—A pure strain

HELIANTHUS—See Sunflower.

HELICHRYSUM—See Strawflower.

HELIOTROPE (Cherry Pie) (TP)—Clusters of dark blue to deep violet flowers against dull green foliage make this rapid grower most effective. Start early for fine flowering plants all summer.

Hollyhock

HOLLYHOCKS (HP) ♦—Effects not obtainable with other plants are possible with these fine tall, showy plants. Rich, full spikes, ideal for backgrounds. 5 to 7 feet high.

Double Mixed—Full, close bloom.

Larkspur

LARKSPUR (A)—Handsome, long clustered floral spikes, beautifully set off by feathery, soft green foliage. Long blooming season. Most effective as a background for borders. (See Page 12 for color illustration.)

Blue Spire—The most desirable blue. Packet, 15c.

Dark Blue—Packet, 15c.

Exquisite Pink

Rosamond—Packet, 15c.

Single Mixed—Excellent color range.

Stock Flowered, Mixed—Double varieties in full range of colors.

White Spire—Desirable for cutting. Packet, 15c.

LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS—See Perennial Sweet Peas.

LINUM (Scarlet Flax) (A) ♦—These brilliantly colored flowers deserve a place in the home garden. The life of the individual flower is short, but blooming season can be prolonged by successive sowings.

LOBELIA—Crystal Palace (A) ♦—Small round compact plants, which form attractive little mounds of bloom, with rich, deep

Campanula, Single

Clarkia, Double

Didiscus
Blue Lace Flower

Dianthus, Heddewigi

Cosmos, Single

Chrysanthemum

Sweet Wivelsfield, New Hybrid—Unusual China Pink. (See Page 12 for color illustration.)
Didiscus—See Blue Lace Flower.

DIGITALIS—See Foxglove.

ENGLISH DAISY—See Bellis Perennis.

ESCHSCHOLZIA (California Poppy) (A)—For richness of color and pleasing simplicity of form these flowers have a few equals. Reds, gold, orange, scarlet, chestnut, pink, and a full range of poppy colors.

a tufted plant. Prized for cutting. 2 feet.

Mrs. Bradshaw, Scarlet—Large, double, orange-scarlet.

GODETIA (Satin Flower) (A) ♦—Rich, satiny, azalia-like flowers, especially suited to partial shade. Will thrive in rather poor soil. Fine range of colors. 12 inches.
Single Mixed—Profuse and showy.

GOMPHRENA (Clover Strawflower) (A)—A true bachelor's button that may be dried for winter bouquets. Thrives well in pots and is equally effective in the border.

Double Scarlet Beauty—Beautiful, gleaming rosette-like flowers. (See Page 9 for color illustration.)

Single Mixed—Choice color assortment.

IPOMOEA—See Morning Glory.

KOCHIA (Burning Bush or Fire Bush) (A)—A close, compact, bright green pyramidal bush with moss-like foliage that turns to brilliant red in the fall. Reaches about 2½ feet, excellent hedge plant.

LADY SLIPPER—See Balsam.

blue flowers and dark foliage. 4 inches.

LOVE-IN-A-MIST (Nigella) (A)—A pleasant mixture of clear cornflower-blue and white. This is an easily grown, compact, free flowering plant. Admired for its mist-like foliage and curiously shaped seed pods.

Mixed

LUPIN (A) ♦—Easily grown, hardy plant with long graceful spikes of richly colored flowers. Equally valuable for bedding, borders, or for cutting. Profuse bloomers, attaining a height of 2 feet.



COSMOS
Double
Mixed



STRAW-
FLOWER



CELOSIA PLUMOSA
Cockscomb



LARKSPUR—Double Mixed

Bring your gardening troubles to us!

It may be your lawn . . . those troublesome spots where grass simply won't grow.

Or perhaps you're not quite sure what kind of fertilizer your border needs . . . or what to do about those peculiar little bugs that found a home in your aster bed last season.

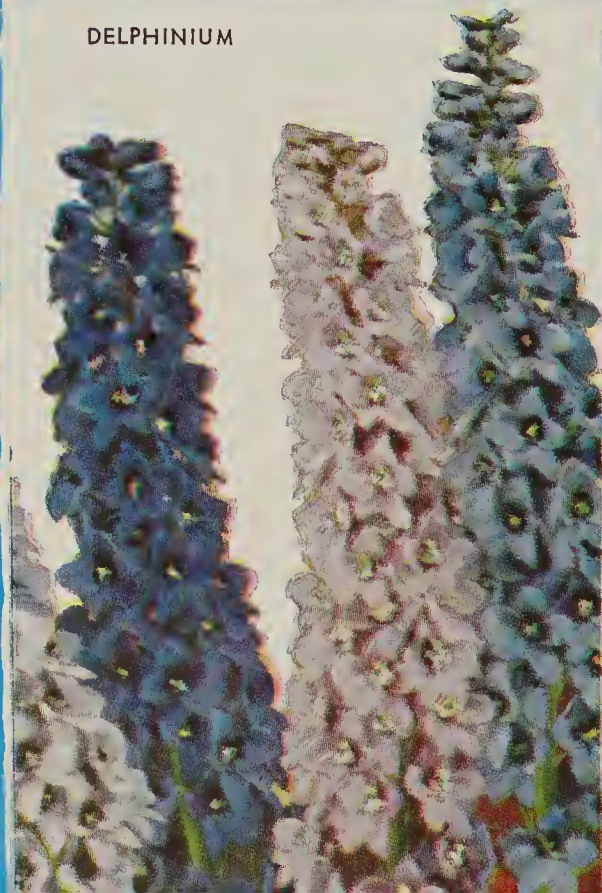
No matter what's troubling you, just drop in and talk it over with us. Our experience and knowledge is yours for the asking. We can help you.



DIANTHUS
Sweet
Wivelsfield



NASTURTIUM—Double
Glorious Gleam
Hybrids



DELPHINIUM



COSMOS
Orange
Flare

All FLOWER SEEDS 10¢ PER PACKET except where otherwise noted

Russell Lupins—(See Page 7 for color illustration and description.)

Annual Mixed—Free flowering, showy spikes of closely clustered solid blooms. Rose, white and blue.

Perennial Mixed—They succeed well almost anywhere, and during May and June, provide an abundance of gloriously colored long spikes in various colors.

M^{arigold}

MARIGOLD (A)—When most other plants have passed their prime, this bright colored annual is still blooming profusely. The Marigold has been improved more than any other flower family in the past few years.

Burpee's Gold—Sweet-scented, glowing golden Marigolds. The double blooms are extremely large, and resemble glorious, deep orange Carnations. Completely odorless.

Crown of Gold—Odorless.—(See Page 4 for description and color illustration.)

Dixie Sunshine—A fine carnation type of bloom of golden yellow and without odor. They are 100% double, long lasting and late blooming. The 2-inch flowers are each a head of tiny five petaled flowers. Plant is 3 to 4 feet tall. All-America Selection, 1936. Packet, 15c.

Double Dwarf French Harmony—(See Page 6 for description and color illustration.)

Dwarf Royal Scot—(See Page 4 for description and color illustration.)

French—Long blooming, tall plants. Double, with an excellent color variety, including the interesting striped varieties.

Giant African—Dense, hordy bushes averaging 30 inches in height, with finely cut, bright green foliage, and globular blooms that often are three inches in diameter. Brown, orange, and lemon shades predominate. Very easy to grow.

Gigantia Sunset Giants—Odorless. (See Page 7 for description and color illustration.)

Golden West—All-America Selection, 1938. Packet, 15c.

Guinea Gold—Magnificent, tall brilliantly golden flower, with carnation-like petals. Plants bear an abundance of well rounded, double and semi-double blooms.

Yellow Supreme—This fine new Marigold is delicately sweet scented. The rich, pure yellow blooms measure nearly three inches. Keeps fully a week to 10 days when cut.

MIGNONETTE (Sweet Scented) (A)—Once again this old, old, favorite returns to popularity. It is especially desirable for its richness and fragrance. Long blooming, ideal for cutting.

MORNING GLORY (A)—Rapid, annual climbers, with dense foliage. The range of delicate colors offered in these varieties add much to their value.

Heavenly Blue—Quick-growing, vigorous climber with extremely large blue flowers. Long blooming season. (See Page 15 for color illustration.)

Large Mixed—New sorts in a delightful assortment of colors.

Scarlett O'Hara—(See Page 4 for description and color illustration.)

MOSS ROSE—See Portulaca.

MOURNING BRIDE—See Scabiosa.

MYOSOTIS—See Forget-Me-Not.

N^{asturtium}

NASTURTIUM (A)—No other garden flower gives so much satisfaction as this hardy, easily grown annual. Thrives in soil other plants would scorn. Vivid in coloring, the abundant blooms stand upright on firm stems. Fine for cutting and moss planting.

Double Glorious Gleam Hybrids—Beautifully formed, sweet scented blossoms, with splendid long stems. Of compact habit with short runners. Wide variety of colors.

Dwarf Mixed—Compact, gem-like plants in many colors.

Golden Gleam—Fragrant, double, gleaming gold blossoms.

Salmon Gleam—Delicate salmon.

Scarlet Gleam—Fiery, brilliant red.

Tall, (Trailing) Mixed—Wonderfully adapted to covering fence or trellis, or to droop from window boxes.

NICOTIANA (A)—The fragrant, long tubed, petunia-like blossoms pour full, rich, spreading fragrance over the garden every morning and evening.

NIGELLA—See Love-In-A-Mist.

PAINTED TONGUE—See Solpiglossis.

PANSY—One of the oldest and greatest favorites of all garden flowers. Start seed early indoors and transplant after danger of frost has passed. Plant outdoors early for late blooming.

Giants Mixed—Collection of the richest colors and markings known in Pansies.

Swiss Giants—Outstanding and unusual. Long stems, especially suited for cutting. (See Page 14 for color illustration.) Pockets, 15c and 25c.

Trimardeau—Compact, profusely blooming plants fine for bedding or cutting. Complete range of desirable colors.

All Colors, Mixed and in Various Individual Colors

PERENNIAL LARKSPUR—See Delphinium.

PERIWINKLE—See Vinca.

P^{etunia}

PETUNIA (A)—These prolific annuals lend themselves to many uses. Massed in beds, they make a sea of color. For window boxes or borders, they are unequalled. Profuse bloom is continued all summer and the first frost still finds them gallantly holding their own.

Balcony Petunia—This variety produces longer, more spreading plants than the bushy sorts. Good for window boxes, or where an over-hanging effect is desired.

Balcony Red

Balcony Blue

Balcony White

Balcony Rose

Balcony, Mixed

Burgundy—Large purple or carmine flowers, with white throats and violet tube. Packet, 15c.

Dainty Lady—(See Page 7 for description and color illustration.)

Dwarf California Giants—Gorgeous flowers in a wide color range. Plant is dwarf, but blossoms are very large and excellent. Packet, 25c.

Flaming Velvet—(See Page 6 for color illustration and description.)

Gaiety (Single)—1938 All-America Selection. Dwarf plant bearing double, giant, fringed flowers in exquisite shades of rose, to light rose-red with fine white colorings. Packet, 50c.

Giants of California—(See Page 6 for description and color illustration.)

Giant-Flowered Ruffled Varieties—Prized for their extraordinary size and beautiful ruffled edges. Fine selection of colors. Packet, 25c.

Martha Washington Dwarf—This 9 inch plant forms a perfect ball almost entirely covered with lovely large, frilled flowers. Blush-



pink edges with strong wine-red veins, dark violet throat. Packet, 25c.

Rose Gem—Bright rose. Neat, compact 6-inch plants. Packet, 15c.

Rosy Morn—Beautiful pink, white throats.

Rose of Heaven—Velvety, rich violet.

Salmon Supreme—distinctly new. Compact, bushy plant, about 12 inches. Light salmon shading to pure white in the throat. 1938 All-America Selection. Packet, 25c.

Single Bedding, Mixed—Collection of all the desirable colors.

ELEVEN SPECIAL SELECTIONS—EACH ONE A SURE



GAILLARDIA
Monarch
Mixed



SCABIOSA
(Mourning Bride) Mixed



SALVIA—Splendens (Scarlet Sage)



ZINNIA
Scabious
Flowered
Mixed



AGERATUM
Blue
Perfection



ZINNIA—Pumila
Picotee Delight

*We can get it
for you!*

If there is something you want for your lawn or garden—and you don't find it listed in this book—JUST ASK US and we'll get it for you gladly, and promptly. It may be a rare variety of flower seed . . . or some special garden supply . . . or perhaps you only want our advice. But in any event—just ask us! We want you to think of us as your permanent headquarters for all garden needs.



SALPIGLOSSIS
(Painted Tongue)



PANSIES—Swiss Giants

HEAVENLY BLUE
MORNING GLORY



ZINNIA—Fantasy
Finest Mixed



TITHONIA—Speciosa
Grandiflora Fireball

for the *Rock Garden*

The beauty of all growing things depends largely on the naturalness of their setting. So there's no better way to recapture the simple loveliness of Nature's true background for many types of plants and flowers—than with a well-planned, carefully planted rockery.

Throughout the pages of this catalog, you'll find listed all of the well-known popular varieties of seed you'll want for your rock garden this season.

And you'll want to plant plenty of them! Because to be truly beautiful, a rockery must be literally covered with plants and blooms. If it is sparsely planted, the effort and work spent to create the kind of delightful woodland spot Nature so generously gives us, is defeated.

Don't overlook the value of low-growing annuals for rock-garden planting. They fill in, and give you a wealth of bloom while your slower, permanent plants are developing.

If you can't find a variety you want for your rock garden listed in the catalog—just ask us.



All FLOWER SEEDS 10¢ PER PACKET except where otherwise noted

PHLOX (A) — For a brilliant variety of bright, fresh colorings in the garden, plant Phlox. The sturdy plants thrive in almost any kind of soil, and flower freely during the entire summer.

Drummondii, Mixed—A universal favorite. Large, individual blossoms and heads. In a mixture of all the brilliant colors, and whites.

Drummondii—in various individual shades.

Dwarf Mixed—Compact, symmetrical plants for bedding, edging, or borders. 6 to 8 inches. All the gay and soft colors.

Gigantea Art Shades—Very large flowers, in many lovely pastel shades, that are entirely new among Phlox. An All-America Selection. Packet, 15c.

POPPIES (A) (HP) — For a showy, brilliant effect, Poppies are unsurpassed. Very hardy, will grow freely in almost any garden soil. Equally good in clumps or beds.

Colifonia—See Eschscholzia.

Double Mixed (A)—Large, double flowers in many beautiful pastel colors.

Emperor—Giant flowered Iceland Poppy, extremely large flowered, brilliant orange. (See Page 9 for color illustration.)

Iceland Mixed (HP)—Graceful, with neat habits. Bright green, delicate, fern-like foliage. Abundant bloom of brilliant flowers, fine for cutting. Blooms first year.

Oriental (HP) ♦ — Few flowers make such a gorgeous show of riotous colors as this extraordinary Poppy. The huge, red blossoms often are six inches across. Against the green foliage, they always furnish a garden high spot.

Single Mixed (A)—Splendid mixture of many colors and free blooming single flowers.

Shirley Mixed (A) — Artistically ruffled edges on the large bloom. A delightful assortment of colors with scarcely any two flowers alike.

PORTULACA (Moss Rose) (A) — These showy annuals need a sunny location and thrive best in light soil. Give an unforgettable display of colors. Fine for mass plantings, edgings.

Double Mixed

Single Mixed

POT MARIGOLD — See *Colendula*.

PYRETHRUM (HP) ♦ — A showy, hardy perennial that has its place in every well-planned garden. Plants bloom abundantly. A fine color range. Mixed.

RICINUS—See Castor Bean.

SALPIGLOSSIS (Painted Tongue) (A)—Large, lily-like flowers, velvet-textured, in many bright and gaudy colors. 2½ to 3 feet plants, blooming from June until frost. Likes a sunny location. (See Page 14 for color illustration.) Mixed.



SALVIA (A) — An indispensable plant for bringing rich, brilliant color into the garden. Used for bedding, borders, or individual specimens. (See Page 14 for color illustration.)

for cutting—keeps almost a week. (See Page 14 for description and color illustration.)

Imperial Giants, Blue Moon — (See Page 4 for description and color illustration.)

Mixed

SCARLET FLAX—See *Linum*.

SCARLET RUNNER—See *Bean, Scarlet Runner*.

SNAPDRAGON — See *Antirrhinum*.

SNOW-ON-THE-MOUNTAIN (Euphorbia.) (A)—The foliage is beautifully edged with white. Excellent for cutting. Above 2 feet.

STOCKS (A) — Unlimited charm and diversity of color. One of the most abundantly blooming annuals. Good for bedding, or pot culture.

Ten Week Stocks—Double rosette-like blossoms on fine sturdy stems in a brilliant range of diverse colors. May be potted, and taken indoors before frost.

Evening Scented — Delightfully fragrant with an excellent range of colors.

Beauty Mixed

STRAWFLOWER (Helichrysum) (A)—Handsome when growing outdoors, and when dried make brilliant winter bouquets for the

SWAN RIVER DAISY—See *Brochycambe*.

SWEET WILLIAM (HP) ♦—Free flowering with beautiful large heads of bloom. Rich, fine colors. (See Page 17 for color illustration.)

Single Mixed — Gayly colored, disc-like flowers with interesting markings and combinations.

Double Mixed—Similar to the single sorts, but covered with dainty, double blossoms. While not quite as showy as the single kinds, the period of bloom is longer. Wide assortment of colors.



SWEET PEAS (A)—These lovely garden favorites need well-fertilized soil. Water frequently on warm days.

Early Flowering, Mixed—The finest extra early sorts. (See Page 17 for color illustration.)

Early Flowering Spencers—Developed particularly for outdoor planting during winter months in the warmer climates, but also used in cooler areas where they bloom 2 to 3 weeks earlier than the summer flowering but not so



Bonfire — Brilliant red flower spikes on round, symmetrical plants. Rather dwarf.

Splendens (Scarlet Sage)—Beautiful bright scarlet. (See Page 14 for color illustration.)

SATIN FLOWER—See *Godetia*.

SCABIOSA (Mourning Bride) (A)—Dense heads of exquisitely colored, irregular flowers. Fine long stems. An invaluable flower

house. Amazing assortment of soft and vivid colors. (See Page 12 for color illustration.) Mixed.

SUNFLOWER (Helianthus) — Stately, well loved old favorites. For backgrounds, or general coverage of unsightly places, they are unsurpassed because of their size and brilliancy.

Double Mixed

Single Mixed

continuously. (Mixed, and in a variety of colors.) (See Page 17 for color illustrations.)

Ruffled Giant Spencer — Strikingly beautiful, unusually delicate in coloring. Perfectly formed, vigorous. In various individual shades and mixture.

Summer Flowering Spencer—Gigantic, beautifully formed blossoms. In various individual shades and mixture.



ZINNIA
Linearis



SWEET PEA
Early Flowering
Mixed



SWEET
WILLIAM



SWEET PEA
Early
Spencer



VERBENA
Mammoth
Mixed



SWEET PEA
Spencer

Flower Grower's Guide

NOTES

FLOWER	Height of Plants (Inches)	Space Between Plants (Inches)	Annual or Perennial	Average Germinating Period-Days
Ageratum	6-18	6	A	14
Alyssum, Sweet	3- 9	4	A	10-20
Aster	12-30	9	A	8-12
Calendula	12-24	6-10	A	14
Calliopsis	10-18	6-8	A	14
Campanula	12-50	8-12	P	14
Centaurea	12-24	6-12	A	15
Chrysanthemum	24-36	12-18	A	11-18
Coreopsis	18-30	6-12	P	21
Cosmos	36-60	8-12	A	14
Dahlia	36-60	18-36	A	10
Delphinium	30-48	12-24	A-P	15-21
Forget-Me-Not	8-12	4-6	P	14
Four O'Clock	18-24	8-12	A	15-20
Gaillardia	12-18	6	A	10-14
Gypsophila	12-18	6-10	A-P	10-14
Hollyhock	36-60	12-18	P	21
Linum (Flax)	10-15	4-8	P	20-25
Lupine	30-48	12-18	P	10
Marigold	10-24	6-8	A	8
Mignonette	12-18	6-8	A	14
Nasturtium	6-60	6-12	A	14
Pansy	6-12	4-8	A	30
Petunia	10-18	6-8	A	10
Phlox	12-30	12-18	A-P	10-14
Poppies	10-18	4-6	A	10
Salvia	12-36	12-18	A-P	14
Sunflower	48-72	12-24	A	10-14
Sweet William	12-20	8-10	P	6-10
Verbena	12-18	6-10	A	14
Zinnia	10-30	6-8	A	5-10

A necessity. Try the pinks. Dwarf forms for rockery. Try taking them indoors in fall. As good in house as in garden. Like a little shade. Don't over-water or crowd. Keep flowers cut. Happy in hot or cool weather, full sun or semi-shade.

Easy to grow. Deserves more attention. Also known as Bellflower, Harebell or Bluebell. Also known as Bachelor's Button or Cornflower. If you have never grown Mums from seed, be sure to try it!

Not easy to transplant. Cut flowers last well. Cultivate frequently. Pinch back to make bushy. Needs well-drained soil. Drive stakes before planting. Need sun, good air, circulation and rich, light, alkaline soil.

Give moist location and partial shade. Children love them. Need sunny place. Stands mild frost. Does best in full sun and well-drained soil. Almost any soil or location will do.

Colonial houses must have them. Others should, too. A necessity for rock garden. Good for sunny border. Not easy to transplant. Moist, sunny location. Varieties for almost any purpose—border, bed, or cutting.

New forms re-winning its former popularity. Watch for aphids. Spray with contact insecticides. Not too much sun; not too much shade. Keep flowers cut. Pinch to make bushy. Like leaf-mold in soil.

Top-mulch with peat in dry weather. Difficult to transplant. Like sun and well-drained soil. Need sun. Vivid colors, good against dark shrub background. Get acquainted with the newer varieties.

Should be treated as a biennial. Almost any soil, but best in light, moderately fertilized loam. Don't need much help, but fertilizing every few weeks works wonders.

All FLOWER SEEDS

**10¢
PER PACKET**

**except where
otherwise noted**

tary bedding plant. Long flowering, with brilliant green foliage. Mixed.

WALLFLOWER (HHP)—A lovely early spring bloomer. The fragrance is very pleasing, and the blossoms develop startling colors. A fine selection of shades. Mixed.



ZINNIAS (A)—Showy in appearance, and dramatically brilliant in color. Zinnias are undeniably one of the best loved, and most satisfactory of all garden annuals. For cutting purposes, they are unsurpassed. Easy to grow, thriving under almost any conditions.

Dahlia Flowered (Mammoth)—The artistic pastel colors, and almost perfect dahlia-like form of these varieties make them greatly desired. (See front cover for color illustration. Mixed and in a variety of individual shades.

Dwarf Double Mixed—A selection of the more desirable kinds and colors, sometimes called the "Cut-and-Come-Again" type. Equally good for bedding and cutting. Plants are compact, about 2 feet high.

Fantasy Mixed—The new and delightful variety that has won nation-wide popularity—in a mixture of unusual colors. The flowers are great masses of ray-like, twisted petals. (See Page 15 for color illustration.)

Fantasy Star Dust—(See Page 4 for description and color illustration.)

Giants of California (Mammoth)—Mixed and in a variety of individual shades. (See Page 7 for description and illustration—also front cover.)

Lilliput—(See Page 7 for description and color illustration.)

Linearis—One of the most interesting and unusual newer dwarf Zinnias. Single, golden-orange flowers, lemon yellow stripe through each petal. Brown centers. (See Page 17 for color illustration.)

Midget Tom Thumb—Because they are as charming as they are new, these miniature Zinnias are certain to enjoy growing popularity. The colors include all the best and most desirable Zinnia shades. The compact little bushes are only 6 to 10 inches high, and the tiny blooms are perfect doubles.

Navajo Mixed—(See Page 4 for description and color illustration.)

Pastel Mixture—(See Page 7 for description and color illustration.)

Pumila Picotee Delight (Salmon Rose)—Diversified markings and shape. Lovely color. (See Page 14 for color illustration.)

Red Riding Hood Dwarf—As delightful as the fairy tale, these little flowers make friends immediately.

Scabious Flowered—An interesting new Zinnia resembling a Scabiosa. Large semi-globular crown, surrounded by a fringe of petals. The colors have delightful variety, and there are many charming contrasts between the colors of the fringes and the central crowns. (See Page 14 for color illustration.) Packet, 15c.

Perennial Sweet Peas (Lothyrus Latifolius)—Sturdy vine with luxuriant pea-like foliage, bearing large clusters of waxy, handsome flowers—also pea-shaped. The vine is well adapted to scrambling over racks, and rugged spots, but can be trained to a support.

TICKSEED—See Calliopsis.

TITHONIA SPECIOSA GRANDIFLORA (Fireball) (A)—Dazzling scarlet, large single flowers. Plants are very tall, but neat. Brightest possible flower for fall use. (See Page 15 for color illustration.)

VERBENA (A)—Favored alike for cutting and for display. Free blooming, with very large and colorful heads. (See Page 17 for color illustration.) In a wide variety of individual shades and mixtures.

Mammoth mixed and in a variety of individual shades.

VINCA (Periwinkle) (A)—A very ornamental and highly satisfac-

THE FLOWERS ON THE FRONT COVER

The picture on the cover of this catalog is a natural, unretouched color photograph. Its glorious Zinnias were caught by the magic of the modern color camera just as they came from the garden . . . just as they can be grown in your garden.

Two varieties of Zinnias are pictured . . . **DAHLIA FLOWERED**, and **CALIFORNIA GIANTS**. These are the largest blooming Zinnias known. The full-color picture on the cover shows only a few of the marvelous, bright and pastel shades they come in.

The plants are tall, branch freely, and start to flower about 60 days after seed is sown. They keep on blooming profusely over a long period if seeds are not allowed to form.

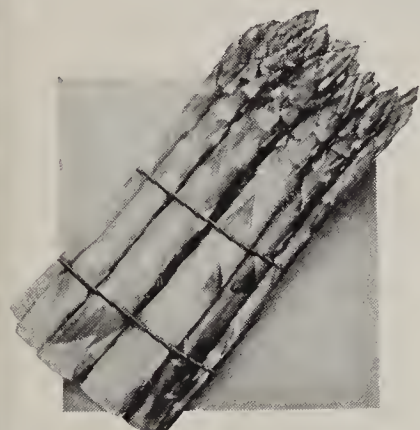
Make a note of these two—right now—so you'll be sure to enjoy them in your garden this season.



Selected Vegetable Seeds



A sparagus



Asparagus, Mary Washington

ASPARAGUS, Mary Washington—Larger than original Washington. New, and rust resistant. Abundant producer with long, thick stalks and fine quality tight packed tips.

B eans

Green Podded, Dwarf, or Bush

BOUNTIFUL—An early, heavy-yielding variety. Flat, light-green, stringless, but slightly fibrous pods. Yellow seeds. 49 days. Large packet, 10c.

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD—Early, sturdy. Very meaty, round, medium green pods, fully stringless. 50 to 52 days. Large packet, 10c.

RED VALENTINE, Extra Early Improved—Good quality while young, but will develop a slight string. Round, slightly curved pods. 45 days. Large Packet, 10c.

STRINGLESS BLACK VALENTINE—Hardy, very productive, large, erect plants. Oval, 6½ inch pods, dark green. Good flavor. 49 days. Large Packet, 10c.

STRINGLESS GREEN POD, Improved—Fibreless, meaty, full pods. Unusual flavor. 52 days. Large Packet, 10c.

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD—Fine for canning. A hardy and dependable cropper. Succulent, meaty, dark green pods, absolutely stringless, and without fibre. 53 days. Large Packet, 10c.

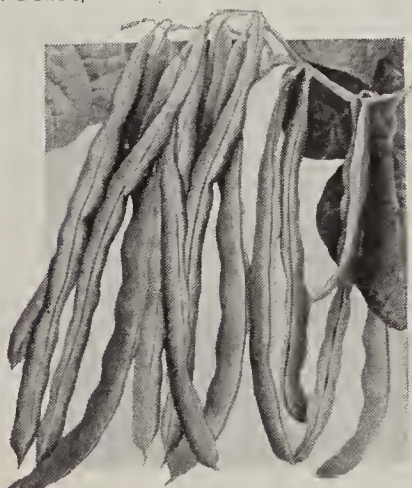
TENNESSEE GREEN POD—Stringy, somewhat tough pods of excellent flavor. Extremely hardy and productive. 54 days. Large Packet, 10c.

Beans, Wax Podded, Dwarf or Bush

IMPROVED, Golden Wax—Vines grow erect and bear 5-inch pods well off the ground. Fleshy, rich golden yellow, stringless at all stages. Sure cropper for small garden. Packet, 10c.

SURE CROP WAX—Big, sturdy, productive plants. Thick, flat, golden-yellow stringless pods, brittle and fine quality. 53 days. Large packet, 10c.

Beans, Green Podded, Pole
IDEAL MARKET—Out-yields all others. Very early. Plants hardy, wiry, climb well. Pods round, slightly curved, meaty, tender and stringless when young. Good for home garden. 58 days. Large Packet, 10c.



Bean, Kentucky Wonder

KENTUCKY WONDER or OLD HOMESTEAD—Strong climber, hardy, long-bearing. Curved, almost round pods. Slightly stringy, but brittle and fibreless. Meaty. 65 days. Large packet, 10c.

McCASLAN—Dry shelled or snap, good climber. Medium green thick, flat pods. Meaty, stringless and tender when young. Ivory white seed. 65 days. Large packet, 10c.

TENNESSEE WONDER—Splendid extra early variety. Heavy producer, fine for home garden. Large, flat green, finely flavored pods. 54 days. Large Packet, 10c.

GENUINE CORNFIELD—Vigorous-growing, prolific, increasingly used. Pods round, straight, light green; fleshy, tender, but somewhat stringy. 71 days. Large Packet, 10c.

Beans, Wax Podded, Pole

KENTUCKY WONDER WAX—Very popular. Vigorous, good climbing plants, with waxy-yellow pods, flat and nearly stringless. Fleshy, brittle, somewhat fibrous. 65 days. Large packet, 10c.

Beans, Lima Dwarf or Bush

BURPEE'S—Medium large plant. Slender pods contain 3 to 4 large seeds of excellent quality. 77 days. Large packet, 10c.

FORDHOOK—Straight pods with very plump, large beans of excellent quality. 75 days. Large packet, 10c.

HENDERSON'S—Known as Baby Lima, or sometimes Butter Bean. Excellent quality. Plants small, early and bushy. 65 days. Large pocket, 10c.

JACKSON WONDER or CALICO—A faithful cropper. Resists dry weather. 65 days. Large pocket, 10c.

Beans, Lima Pole

FLORIDA BUTTER BEAN—Dependable, popular, prolific. 78 days. Large Packet, 10c.

LARGE WHITE LIMA—Fine for home garden. Large, greenish-white beans. 88 days. Large Packet, 10c.

SIEVA, Carolina or Small White—Plant 10 to 12 feet tall, and bears over a long season. Medium green pods with three to four beans of excellent quality. 77 days. Large packet, 10c.

BEETS

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN—Extra early, excellent for home gardens. Flattened globe shaped roots with small dark red tap root. Excellent quality, tender and sweet.

DETROIT DARK RED—Long a favorite. Smooth, globular roots of deep ox-blood red—sweet and tender. 68 days.

EARLY BLOOD TURNIP—Medium early variety. Tops medium, somewhat coarse. Bright red. 65 to 70 days.

EARLY WONDER—Early variety that can also be used for fall planting. Semi-globular roots, with small tap root. Tender, blood-red flesh.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

5¢

per large packet unless otherwise noted

Ask for latest prices on vegetable seeds IN BULK in any quantity you may desire

STRING BEANS—are most delicious in their earliest stages, so always gather them when they are young and tender.

Too, the bearing season is prolonged when they are picked at frequent intervals.

PEAS—should be picked when the pods are well filled out—but still crisp and bright green.

The Old Gardener says—

—do you know that garden Beans are the descendants of a wild plant that originally was a native of the American tropics?

The fine varieties of Beans we have for our use today are far removed from the original wild form. Since the earliest time, man has cultivated the bean, and has greatly modified and improved the species.

Garden Beans are now classified into two groups—the Dwarf or Bush sorts, and the Pole or Climbing kinds. The bush bean seems to be rather generally favored by the home gardener, because most varieties of this type mature 10 to 12 days earlier than the pole.

Exercise the greatest caution about cultivating or picking beans when the plants are wet with dew or rain. It is extremely possible to spread disease from plant to plant (if they are wet) with implements, or even clothing brushing past.

This nutritious vegetable is most delicious and tender if gathered when about two-thirds grown.

—about CABBAGE

Few crops pay back the cost of fertilizing as well as cabbage. Use a good commercial fertilizer that can be applied before planting—and your crop will richly repay your efforts and expenditure.

Cabbage only grows well where there is some moisture and coolness; it can not stand extreme dryness or heat. Soil moisture must be adequate and conserved by constant cultivation.

—about CARROTS

This delicious, health-giving vegetable is supposedly developed from a wild weed—which long ago farmers believed grew only on badly managed land. Many important vegetable root crops and ornamentals, including the lovely Blue Lace Flower, are developments from this supposed "wild weed" that only grew on waste land years ago.

For excellence of flavor you want young, tender carrots—and to get them you must have rich soil that will develop the roots fast. Slow growing, old carrots are only fit for stock feed.

—about PEAS

The first spring activity in the vegetable garden should be the sowing of peas. The low varieties can be planted as soon as the ground can be worked. Taller kinds about 10 or 15 days later.

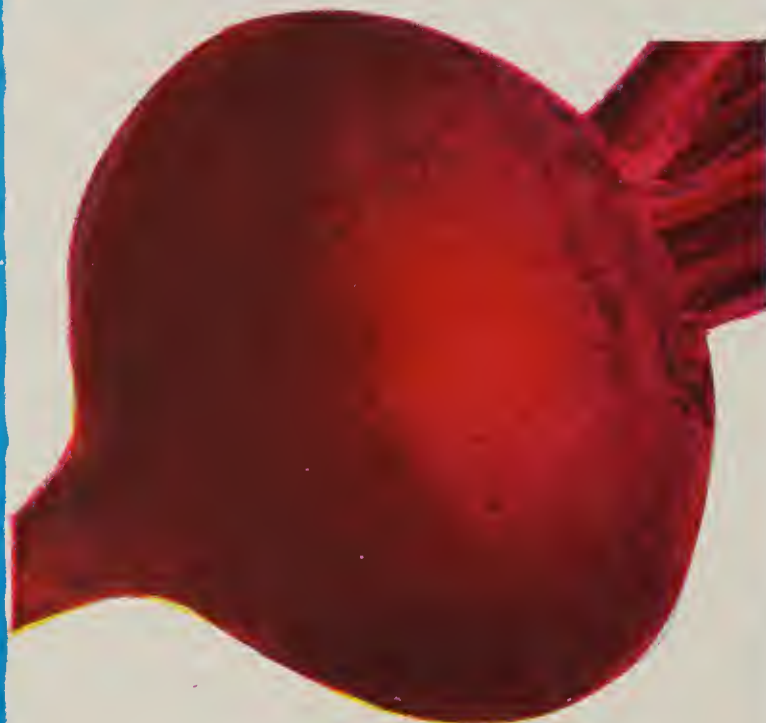
The garden pea is rich in nutritious values, containing vitamins A, B and C.



BEANS—Sure Crop Wax



BEANS—Kentucky Wonder or Old Homestead



BEET—Detroit Dark Red



BEANS—Henderson's Bush Lima



BEANS Improved Golden Wax

—about BEETS

Beets are one of the easiest vegetables to grow. They do well in almost any kind of garden soil, but prefer a rich, sandy loam that is easily worked.

They are rich feeders, so the soil must be well fertilized in order to get the quick growth necessary for tender, juicy beets. Slow growth means tough roots.

It is always a good idea to sow beet seeds thickly, and then thin out the plants to allow proper root development. When plants are about 4 inches high, thin to 2 inches apart if you want many small roots, and to 5½ inches if you want fewer and larger ones.

Make the rows 12 inches apart if you cultivate with a hoe, or wheel hoe. Cultivate deeply and often at first, but carefully, so the young seedlings will not be disturbed.

—about CUCUMBERS

The best soil for growing Cucumbers is warm, sandy loam—especially if it has a slight southward slope.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

5¢

per large packet
unless otherwise
noted

Ask for latest prices on
vegetable seeds **IN BULK**
in any quantity you may
desire

EARLY CABBAGE—doesn't
keep well after cutting, so
gather it as needed.

Generally speaking, it is
advisable to pull the plants
or break them off—but if
the cabbage is cut just be-
low the head so that sev-
eral leaves are left on the
stump—new small heads
will form that may be cut
and used as greens.

LATE CABBAGE—should be
harvested as late as possi-
ble, the outer leaves trimmed
off, and the heads stored
for winter use.

SWISS CHARD

LUCULLUS—Most popular
Chard. Upright in growth, with
yellowish-green curled, crumpled
leaves. Thick, broad and light
green stems. 50 to 60 days.

MANGEL WURZEL

MAMMOTH LONG RED—Very
popular. 30 to 50 tons per acre.
Roots grow half above the
ground. Light red, flesh white
with rose tinge. 110 days.

BROCCOLI

ITALIAN GREEN SPROUTING—
Plant bears a succession of
sprouting heads about 5 inches
long, which, if kept cut, will be
replaced by others for 8 to 10
weeks. Each sprout ends in an
edible head of green buds. Large
packet, 10c.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

DWARF IMPROVED—Firm, thick-
set tender heads. Easily grown.
Early, dependable. Large pkt., 10c.

GOLDEN ACRE—Extra early
Copenhagen type. Dwarf plants,
small round solid heads. 6 inch,
3 pound heads. 63 to 65 days.

JERSEY WAKEFIELD—Popular
early sort, with small conical
heads, 7 inches long. Short stems.
5 inch, 2 to 2½ pound heads.
62 to 64 days.

Intermediate Varieties

ALL SEASONS—Medium season,
good keeper, fine for kraut. Good
cropper of excellent quality. 9
inch, 8 to 10 pound heads. 85 to
90 days.

ALL HEAD EARLY—Medium
early, heads medium flat, solid.
7 inches deep. Good quality,
heavy yielder and withstands
heat. 78 days.

EARLY DWARF FLAT DUTCH—
Good second early variety. Plants
medium, very vigorous. Large,
flat solid heads 6 inches deep.
11 to 12 inches in diameter. 11
to 12 pounds. 90 days.

PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH—
Extremely large flat heads, 6½
to 7 inches deep. High quality,
10 to 11 inch, 9 to 11 pound
heads. 95 to 105 days.

CHINESE CABBAGE

CHIHILI or IMPROVED PEKIN—
Dependable, early heading.
Solid, tapered heads, 3 to 4 in-
ches thick, 18 to 20 inches long.
75 days.

PE TSAI—Sure heading and early.
Cylindrical, tapering heads with
dark green outer leaves. Very
compact, white tinted with green,
15 to 18 inches long. 75 days.

CARROTS

CHANTENAY, RED CORED—A
thick, stump-rooted carrot, slight-
ly tapering. Flesh deep orange-
red. One of the best for market
or canning. 72 days.

DANVERS HALF LONG—Sweet
and tender. Roots are 6 to 7
inches long, tapering to a blunt
point. Fine for winter storage.
70 to 75 days.

IMPERATOR—Fine-grained, ten-
der, excellent quality. Rich
orange, indistinct core. Roots
smooth, tapered to semi-blunt. 77
days.

LONG ORANGE—Heavy crop-
ping kind for stock or garden.
Roots taper to a point. Red-
orange flesh, core slightly lighter.

CAULIFLOWER

EARLY SNOWBALL—Favorite
early variety. Pure white com-
pact heads of fine flavor, 6 to 7
inches. 55 days. Large Packet, 10c.

CELERY

EASY BLANCHING—Second
early variety. Compact, good
keeper. Blanching readily. Thick,
solid and good flavor. 125 days.

Corn

SWEET CORN

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—Long,
slender cob, packed, with slen-
der, irregular "shoe-peg" kernels.
Milky, plump, sweet white grains.
8 to 9 inch ears. 93 days. Large
Packet, 10c.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—Well-
known favorite. Standard for can-
ners. 16 to 20 rowed ears. Holds
condition well. Clear white,
broad, kernels. Sweet and tender.
95 days. Large packet, 10c.

GOLDEN BANTAM IMPROVED—10
to 14 rowed, larger ears
than regular Golden Bantam,
and more productive. Medium
wide, golden yellow kernels. 84
days. Large packet, 10c.

GOLDEN BANTAM HYBRID—10
to 14 rowed ears, slightly lighter
than Golden Bantam, very uni-
form. Sturdy plants, highly re-
sistant to Stewart's disease.
Broad, vigorous leaves. 88 days.
Large packet, 10c.

GOLDEN COLONEL—Identical
in characteristics with regular
Country Gentleman, except for
its golden color. Kernels very
deep, narrow, tender. 91 days.
Large Packet, 10c.

Garden or Roasting Ear Corn

**ADAMS IMPROVED or LARGE
EARLY**—Large-eared roasting
variety, slightly earlier than
Truckers Favorite. 12 to 14 rowed.
Kernels white and tender when
young. 70 to 73 days. Large
Packet, 10c.

TRUCKER'S FAVORITE—Exten-
sively used for roasting ears and
shipping. Ears 12 to 16 rowed.
Kernels white, fairly tender, and
moderately sweet. 70 to 75 days.
Large Packet, 10c.

POP CORN

**SOUTH AMERICAN or DYNA-
MITE**—Large, late yellow variety
with golden kernels, creamy white
when popped. Ears 8 to 9 inches.

Cucumber

CUCUMBERS

PICKLING—Largest of the pick-
ling varieties, also good for
slicing. Largest of the pickling
sorts. 59 days.

CLARK'S SPECIAL, w.s.—Hand-
some, very dark green 2¼ pound
fruits. Slightly tapered at both
ends. Flesh crisp, firm, holds
color and firmness. Few seeds.
63 days.

DAVIS PERFECT, w.s.—Midsea-
son. Dark green, 2 pounds, ta-
pered fruits. 9 to 10 inches long.
Firm, crisp. 65 days.

Cabbage

Standard Early Varieties

COPENHAGEN MARKET—Ex-
cellent, early short season type.
Short stems, 6½ inch, 3½ to 4
pound heads. 65 to 70 days.

CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD—
Heart-shaped heads nearly a week
later than Jersey Wakefield and
half again as large. 7 to 8
inches long. 70 to 75 days.

Late or Winter Varieties

**DANISH BALL HEAD or HOL-
LANDER**—A widely used late
type. Deep, round, hard, com-
pact heads, 7 to 8 inches, 6 to 7
pounds. Tender and crisp, fine
for kraut. 100 to 105 days.

MAMMOTH RED ROCK—Best
of the red cabbages. Hard,
round, purplish-red heads. Good
keeper. 6 to 8 inch, 7 to 8 pound
heads.

PERFECTION SAVOY—Best Sa-
voy for general use. Keeps well.
Large 7 inch, 6 to 7 pound
heads. 90 days.

**GOLDEN SELF BLANCHING,
DWARF**—Compact plants with
yellowish green foliage. Broad
solid stalks with nutty flavor.
Blanches readily. 120 days.

COLLARD

CABBAGE COLLARD—Com-
bines qualities of cabbage and
collard, but finer flavored than
either.

SOUTHERN OR GEORGIA—An
excellent cooked green. Long
stemmed plant, with clustered
leaves. Withstands heat and bad
soil. 24 to 36 days.

Collard
Georgia or Southern

Carrot, Chantenay

Cucumber
Straight-8

Celery
Golden Self Blanching

World's Greatest Health Bargain!

The best health insurance you can buy for your family costs only the few cents you spend for vegetable seeds . . . plus a little time spent in the enjoyable hobby of gardening.

Home grown vegetables are not only fresher and more choice than store-bought ones—they are more nutritious. Many are rich in vitamins—and when they are picked fresh from your own vines, and quickly bailed, they retain their body-building values so much better than the kinds that sometimes lie in grocer's bins for days.

Leafy, crisp salad greens—when growing just outside your kitchen door—are just a few moments from the ground to your mouth. Sweet corn, deliciously steam cooked, is on your table in a half hour after it's been pulled, and the milky, sweet kernels have all their nourishing qualities.

Grow your own good health! No matter if you just have room for a "Kitchen size" plot, your grocery bills will be lower this summer—your family heartier—and you'll have fun doing it!

This year, enjoy plenty of FRESH Sweet Corn

Even before Columbus, this fertile land was producing corn. And today, this truly American vegetable is still the country's most important crop.

Corn is much better for table use if it is gathered while very young. With a little practice, the proper stage for harvesting can be determined. This is shortly after the "milk stage," when the silks are dry and black, and the husk leaves have an appearance of maturity. If the ear feels plump and firm when grasped, it is generally ready.

The sugars in the kernels change rapidly to less flavorful compounds after picking. So the shorter the time between gathering and serving—the more delicious your corn will be.

Sweet corn thrives best in warm, well-drained soil, liberally fertilized. Soil can't be too rich for corn. A successful crop cannot be produced in thin, poor soil.

It is risky to have seedlings appear before the last spring frost, as all varieties are tender. The home gardener who has just a small plot can gain time by soak-

ing the seed overnight or by sprouting it for a week before sowing.

—about TOMATOES

Many home gardeners prune their vines by cutting out the shoots from the leaf axils, thinking this will give them better and more abundant fruit. It has, however, been repeatedly proven that such pruning is a waste of time, because it doesn't accomplish these aims.

—about LETTUCE

This tender, crisp, salad plant must be grown rapidly in what is known as "quick soil." This means friable ground, well drained, in which there is constant moisture and an abundance of plant food.

—about EGG PLANT

This large, pear shaped purple fruit comes originally from the Tropics, and today is grown in home gardens as a vegetable.

Seed germinates slowly. Needs continuous warm weather for best results. Shade young plants from hot sun.



CABBAGE—Copenhagen Market



CORN
Golden Bantam



CABBAGE—Danish Ballhead



CHINESE
CABBAGE



CORN
Howling Mob



**This year, grow
your own good
health — with
VEGETABLES
fresh from your
own garden!**

**They cost so little, but
give you so much—in
health, in tastiness, and
all-around satisfaction.**

CUCUMBER—Pickling



CARROT—Danvers
Half Long

CUCUMBERS, Cont'd

EARLY FORTUNE, w.s.—Medium deep green fruits, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds. Fine for slicing. 8 inches. 63 days.

EVERBEARING, b.s.—Small, very early. Used for pickles. Fruits weigh 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds. 55 days.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN, b.s.—Standard late variety for the home garden. 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ pound deep green fruits. 12 to 13 inches. 70 days.

STRAIGHT EIGHT, w.s.—Attractive variety. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ pound fruits, rounded at ends, medium green. 68 days.

DILL

LONG ISLAND MAMMOTH—Used for flavoring. Flat seeds have strong, bitter flavor.

EGGPLANT

BLACK BEAUTY—Large, egg-shaped, smooth, very dark purple fruits. Hold well after picking. Plant bears 4 to 5 fruits. 80 days.

NEW YORK IMPROVED SPINELESS—A good, standard variety. The spreading, spineless plant bears 4 to 8 fruits. Glossy black-purple. 83 days.

ENDIVE

BROAD LEAVED BATAVIAN (Escarolle)—Leaves toothed and twisted. Plants 16 inches in diameter. Compact heart, blanches to creamy white. 90 to 95 days.

GREEN CURLED RUFFEC—Plants 16 to 18 inches in diameter. Fine fall variety. White, tender and fleshy. Blanching readily. 95 days.

KALE or BORECOLE

DWARF GREEN CURLED—Hardy, large and very attractive bright, deep green. 55 days.

DWARF CURLED SIBERIAN—Large, vigorous, spreading plant. Coarse large leaves, plain at center. Cut, frilled edges. Deep bluish-green. 65 days.

KOHL RABI

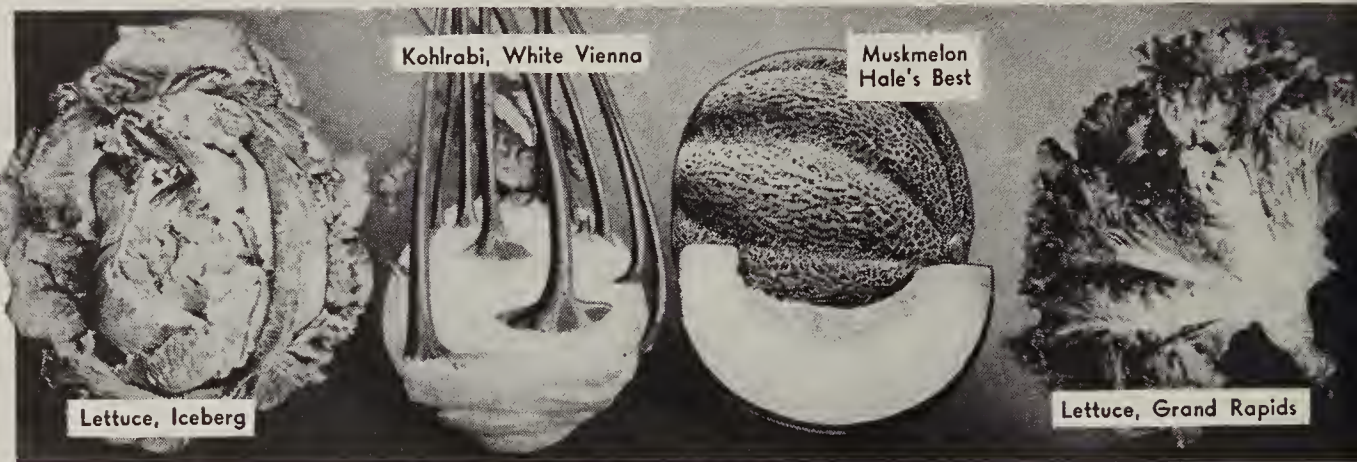
WHITE VIENNA EARLY—8 to 10 inch leaves on slender stems. Bulbs 2 to 3 inches, globular, light green. Crisp, tender, clear white flesh. 55 to 60 days.

PURPLE VIENNA—Desirable early variety. Dwarf plant, purple stems and veins. Bulbs globular, purple, with white, tender flesh. 60 to 65 days.

LETTUCE

Heading or Cabbage

BIG BOSTON, w.s.—Favorite variety. Large, solid heads of fine quality. 76 days.



ICEBERG, w.s.—Late, large variety. Compact heads, crumpled, crisp and sweet. Leaves light green, slightly brown at edges. 84 days.

NEW YORK WONDERFUL or LOS ANGELES—Large heads, well blanched, sweet and tender. 80 days.

Loose Leaved

GRAND RAPIDS, b.s.—Erect, compact, plants. Light green, broad, heavily fringed leaves. For forcing, or early planting outside. Very popular.

CHICKEN—Produces largest amount of leaves of any lettuce. Fast-growing. For poultry and rabbit feeding.

Melons

MUSKMELON AND CANTALOE

Green Fleshed

EDEN GEM—Round shaped, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, heavily covered with fine netting, without ribs. Flesh green, tinted salmon at center. Excellent quality. 88 days.

IMPROVED PERFECTO—Roundish fruit, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. No ribs. Completely covered with hard grey netting. Thick salmon, sweet, juicy flesh. 92 days.

Fall and Winter Varieties

HONEY BALL—Small round 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ pound fruit. Yellowish-white, smooth, with fine netting. Juicy, sweet, grey green flesh. 105 days.

HONEY DEW—Well-known, smooth skin variety, with honey sweet light green flesh. Spicy, sweet. 112 days.

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK—Well-known first early sort. Fruits large, globular, flattened; weigh 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, with thick, good quality green flesh. 80 days.

POLLOCK 10-25—A variety of Rocky Ford strain. Nearly round, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pound fruit. No ribbing, heavy grey netting. Thick, salmon colored flesh, green toward rind. Spicy. 93 days.

ROCKY FORD—Fruits small, rather large seed cavity. Nearly round, weigh 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. No ribs, heavily covered with hard grey netting. Flesh thick, green, with gold tinge at center. Juicy, spicy, good quality. 92 days.

Orange or Salmon Fleshed

HALE'S BEST NO. 36—Outstanding early oval fruit, light ribbed, heavily netted. Thick, salmon-orange flesh. Sweet. 80 days.

HEARTS OF GOLD or HOO-DOO—Nearly round 2 pound fruit, distinctly ribbed, deep green, fine grey netting. Thick, deep salmon flesh, tender, sweet.

BANANA—Fruits smooth, slender, resembling a banana. Weigh 6 to 8 pounds, flesh salmon, banana-like flavor. Good for late planting. 90 days.

HONEY ROCK or SUGAR ROCK—Round, 4-pound fruit. Grey-green skin, coarse netting. Orange-salmon, thick flesh, fine flavor. 85 to 95 days.

WATERMELON

DIXIE QUEEN—Very prolific. Bright red, crisp, splendid quality fibreless flesh. Very few small, white seeds. 85 days.

GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE—Also called Gypsy. Productive main crop variety. Long, large, grey-green fruits with dark green stripes. Tough rind. Flesh bright pink, sweet. Seed dull white with black tip. 90 days.

STONE MOUNTAIN—High quality shipping variety, popular in Northern markets. Highly desirable for garden planting. Fruits very large, oval-round, blunt ends. Dark green, tough rind. Flesh rich scarlet, fine grained, sweet. Few seeds. 90 days.

TOM WATSON—Outstanding red heart strain. Large uniform, cylindrical, with tough, elastic rind, faintly veined. 90 days.

WONDERMELON or KLECKLEY'S SWEET—Large, cylindrical, slightly ribbed fruits. Deep red, juicy, sweet flesh, white seeds. 85 days.

EARLY KANSAS.

IMPROVED IRISH GRAY.

MUSTARD

CHINESE BROAD LEAVED—Large, oblong, slightly crumpled leaves, scalloped at edges. Medium green, vigorous plants.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED LONGSTANDING—Large, frilled and crumpled. Light green.

MUSTARD SPINACH or TENDERGREEN—Wholesome, quick-growing green, combining mustard and spinach flavors.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

5¢

per large packet
unless otherwise
noted

Ask for latest prices on
vegetable seeds IN BULK
in any quantity you may
desire

Harvesting Cucumbers

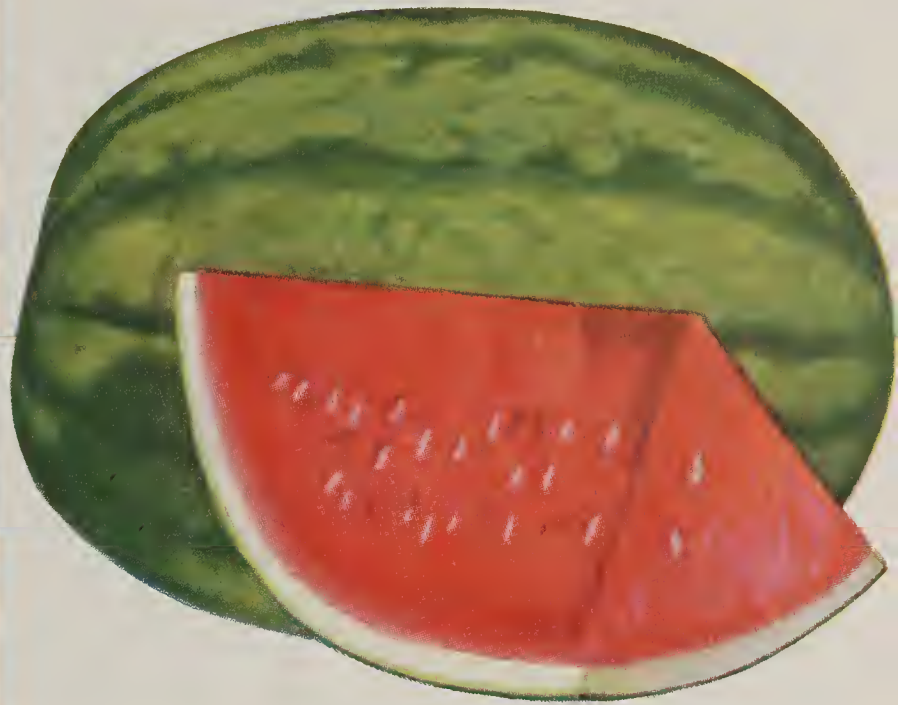
For small pickles, (gherkins) cucumbers should be gathered when only 2 or 3 inches long—about six weeks after sowing.

For "dill" size pickles, they should be 4 to 6 inches long.

FOR SLICING—they are best when plump and cylindrical—but before they bulge in the middle or develop a yellow tinge at the blossom end.



MUSKMELON—Rocky Ford



WATERMELON—Dixie Queen

The Old Gardener says —about **CANTELOUPE**

Nothing is more delicious than a sweet, ripe melon that is "just right" for eating. You can't get them at the store, because melons shipped for the markets are usually gathered too immature, and the chill of refrigerators makes it impossible for the natural flavor to develop.

Even when you grow melons in your own garden you must watch for the proper time to gather them. The signs that tell an experienced eye when a melon is "ready" are rather difficult to describe, but can be recognized with a little practice.

First, examine the stem ends of the fruit. If no cracks appear around the stem union, the fruit is too immature to gather. Wait until cracks show all around the stem and

the fruit has a certain color and a sort of "glisten" that you'll come to recognize.

Don't let the fruit ripen too fully on the vine, as this impairs the flavor.

After gathering, keep the melons in a warm place for a day or two before eating, and you'll have wonderful "just right" fruit.

—about **ONIONS**

Wherever possible, onions should be grown from seed, because this method produces a much better quality of onion.

Dry onions, produced from sets, are usually of rather poor quality, and don't keep well. Green, or bunching onions, can be grown from sets or multiplier bulbs, and the home gardener generally uses sets for the earliest green onions. However, better quality is gained when onions are grown from seed.

Onions need well-drained, rich soil.



EGG
PLANT
Block Beauty



ENDIVE—Green Curled Ruffec



ONION—Yellow Bermuda



LETTUCE—New
York, Wonder-
ful or Los
Angeles



Okra, Dwarf Green

OKRA OR GUMBO

DWARF GREEN—Early, prolific dwarf growing. Dark green, fluted, 5 to 7 inch pointed pods. 50 days.

PERKINS MAMMOTH—Medium early, productive. Meaty, slender, tapered 7 to 8 inch ribbed pods. 56 days.

WHITE VELVET—Early and prolific. Pods pale greenish-white, 6 to 7 inches. Meaty, tender. 60 days.

O nions

Yellow Varieties

PRIZETAKER—Large, globe shaped bulbs, with glossy, thin straw-colored skin. Coarse, mild flesh. 102 to 104 days.

RIVERSIDE SWEET SPANISH—Glossy, light yellow, glabe-shaped bulbs, 4 to 6 inches in diameter, often weighing 2 pounds each. Ripen easily, sparkling white flesh, mild and sweet.

YELLOW BERMUDA—Very early, medium sized, flat. Straw colored, thin, loose skin. Flesh nearly white, mild and sweet. 92 to 94 days.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS—Medium late, hardy. Good cropper, fine for storage. Medium large, firm, solid, round bulbs. White, yellow toned flesh. 112 to 114 days.

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE—Globe shaped, medium to large. Solid, rich yellow, tough, clinging skins. Creamy white flesh. 114 days.

Red Varieties

GENUINE RED CREÔLE—Desirable, highly productive variety for the South. Bulbs large, semiglobular, reddish in color. Flesh solid, fine grained, distinct flavor. Good keeper, holding well in storage. 112-115 days.

RED WETHERSFIELD—Popular, good keeper, used extensively for sets. Large, flat, but thick. Fine grained flesh. 100 to 102 days.

White Varieties

CRYSTAL WAX BERMUDA—Sometimes called White Bermuda. Bulbs flat, medium-sized, clear white. Flavor delicate and mild. 92 to 94 days.

WHITE PORTUGAL or SILVER-SKIN—Excellent flat variety. Dependable cropper, excellent for sets, for green bunching, or as a pickler. 100 to 102 days.

ONION PLANTS

Sturdy, hardy plants that come to you all ready to set out. Ask for latest prices.

ONION SETS

The quickest way to get onions early—the easy way to grow large onions. We offer choice, select, dry sets, of the highest quality.

PARSNIP

HOLLOW CROWN or GUERNSEY—The most generally grown kind. Roots 2½ to 3 inches thick at shoulder, 12 to 14 inches long, uniformly tapered, hollow crowned. 95 days.

PARSLEY

DOUBLE CURLED—Dwarf, with finely cut, dark green leaves. Excellent for garnishing.

MOSS CURLED or TRIPLE CURLED—Compact, dark green leaves, curled and fine-cut, resembling moss. Fine for garnish.

PARAMOUNT—Recent introduction of triple curled type. Dark green, 12 inches tall; stout stems for bunching.

PLAIN OR SINGLE—Leaves dark green, flat, deeply cut, but not curled.

P eas

Smooth Seeded

ALASKA—Wilt resistant. Used for canning and early home garden. Blunt, straight, light-green, 3 inch pods with 6 to 8 good quality small peas. Plants 32 inches. 60 days. Large pkt., 10c.

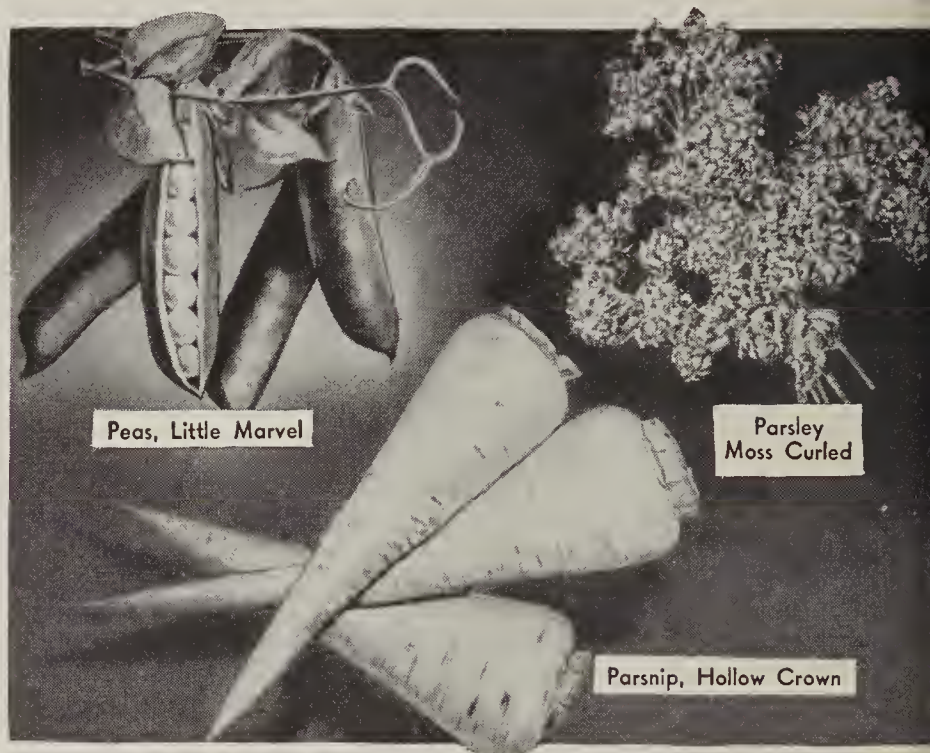
THOMAS LAXTON—Has no superior as early pea of medium height. Strong vine bears numerous dark green, blunt ended pods, 4 to 4½ inches. Retains flavor and sweetness. 57 days. Large Packet, 10c.

WORLD'S RECORD—An improved earlier Gradus. Medium-heavy 24-26 inch vine. Broad, plump, medium green pods with 7 to 8 large tender peas. 61 days. Large packet, 10c.

Mid-Season and Later

EVERBEARING—Long season, wilt resistant, sweet flavored, marrowy peas. Pods plump, blunt, straight. 32 inch vine. 76 days. Large packet, 10c.

DWARF TELEPHONE or DAISY—Prolific, resists wilt. Vines about 2 feet, but otherwise resembles telephone. 79 days. Large packet, 10c.



Peas, Little Marvel

Parsley Moss Curled

Parsnip, Hollow Crown

WHITE MARROWFAT—The light green, coarse vines grow 5 feet tall. Pods plump, blunt, straight, light green, about 3 inches long. Very productive. 81 days. Large Packet, 10c.

EXTRA EARLY PEDIGREE—Earliest strain. Hardy, productive, about 2 feet high. Well filled 2½ inch pods. 50 to 60 days. Large Packet, 10c.

GRADUS—Also called Prosperity. Stocky 36 inch vine. Single, broad, plump, 4 inch pods, pointed and medium-green. 8 to 10 delicious, large, sweet peas. 60 to 65 days. Large pkt., 10c.

TALL TELEPHONE, Dark Podded—A standard, mid-season favorite, high quality. 74 days. Large packet, 10c.

Wrinkled Seeded

Early and Second Early

LAXTONIAN—Exceptionally choice and prolific. Dark green, rather coarse vines, producing straight pointed, well-filled 4½ inch pods. 62 days. Large Packet, 10c.

LAXTON'S PROGRESS—Medium dark green vine, 16 to 18 inches. Single pods almost an inch wide and 4½ to 5 inches long, with 7 to 9 large peas. Seeds are cream and green. 62 days. Large packet, 10c.

LITTLE MARVEL—Outstanding dwarf. Fine quality, large yield. Single and double, dark green, 3 inch pods—blunt, plump, well filled with 7 to 8 medium sized, light green tender peas. 62 days. Large pocket, 10c.

PEPPERS

Sweet Varieties

CALIFORNIA WONDER—Outstanding medium late. Uniform, deep-green, smooth fruit, changing to crimson. 75 days.

PIMENTO—Excellent for canning or stuffing. Smooth, heart-shaped, very thick flesh. 73 days.

RUBY KING—Abundant, tapering fruit, dark-green changing to ruby-red. 69 days.

WORLD BEATER—One of the best large peppers. Glossy-green changes to bright red. Mild, very sweet, thick flesh. 70 to 75 days.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

5¢

per large packet
unless otherwise
noted

Ask for latest prices on
vegetable seeds IN BULK
in any quantity you may
desire

Planning the Vegetable Garden

To get better crops, plant your rows to extend North and South, because in this way, they receive a more even distribution of sunlight.

The reason for this is, as the summer sun moves east to west, it shines on both sides of north-south rows, but only on one side of east-west rows.

On a slope—run the rows to follow the contour of the slope—not straight across. This prevents erosion and washing.

BULL NOSE or LARGE BELL—Early favorite. Small, productive plant. Blunt fruit 3 by 2¾ inches. Deep green to scarlet red. Ribs pungent, flesh mild. 64 days.

CHINESE GIANT—Extremely large, attractive, sweet pepper. Fruits pendant, square ended and slightly crumpled. 80 days.

Hot Varieties

LONG RED CAYENNE—The hot favorite. Used for conning, pickling, drying. Pungent flavored tapering and twisted. 70 days.

RED CHILI—Low, spreading, 18 inch plant. Extremely pungent fruit, 2½ by ½, conical. 82 days.

TABASCO PEPPER—Very late, extremely hot variety, for pickles

CRIMSON GIANT—Large round, 1 to 1½ inches. Deep crimson, white, firm flesh. 28 days.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE, MEDIUM TOP—Roots globular, very slightly elongated, bright scarlet. 24 days.



Long Black Spanish Radish

VEGETABLE SEEDS

5¢

per large packet
unless otherwise
noted

Ask for latest prices on
vegetable seeds **IN BULK**
in any quantity you may
desire

CARROTS, RADISHES and BEETS—(the early root crops) are finer in flavor and texture if gathered as soon as they reach the proper size for eating. This, too, is the time when they are best for canning purposes.

Your late root crops can, however, be left in the ground until far into autumn. Some, such as Parsnips and Salsify, are improved after some freezing.

Fall and Winter Varieties

LONG BLACK SPANISH—7 to 10 inch roots. Black skin, solid white flesh. Late and very hardy. 55 to 60 days.

ROSE CHINA WINTER—Popular winter sort. Cylindrical, blunt, bright rose-red. Flesh white, very firm and pungent. 52 days.

what smoother than other Savoy strains. 39 days.

BLOOMSDALE SAVOY RESELECTED—First early, vigorous variety, desirable for home gardens and for canning. Plant erect, uniform, hardy. Leaves large, crumpled, somewhat blistered, dark glossy green. Seeds fairly early. 39 days.

SALSIFY

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND—A really palatable and nutritious vegetable when cooked. Flavor is remarkably similar to oysters.

SQUASH

Summer Varieties

EARLY PROLIFIC STRAIGHT-NECK—Earlier, smaller, and more productive than Giant Summer Straightneck, and more uniform. Brilliant yellow. Fine for home or market.

EARLY SUMMER CROOKNECK—Fruits curved at neck, weigh 3 pounds, light yellow, moderately worted. 53 to 55 days.

EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOP—Fruits greenish when young, become white at maturity. 3 inches long, 7½ to 8½ inches wide. 53 days.

GIANT SUMMER CROOKNECK—Prolific, bush type plant, curved neck fruits around 4 to 5 pounds, 20 to 24 inches long. 4 to 5 inches in diameter. 56 days.

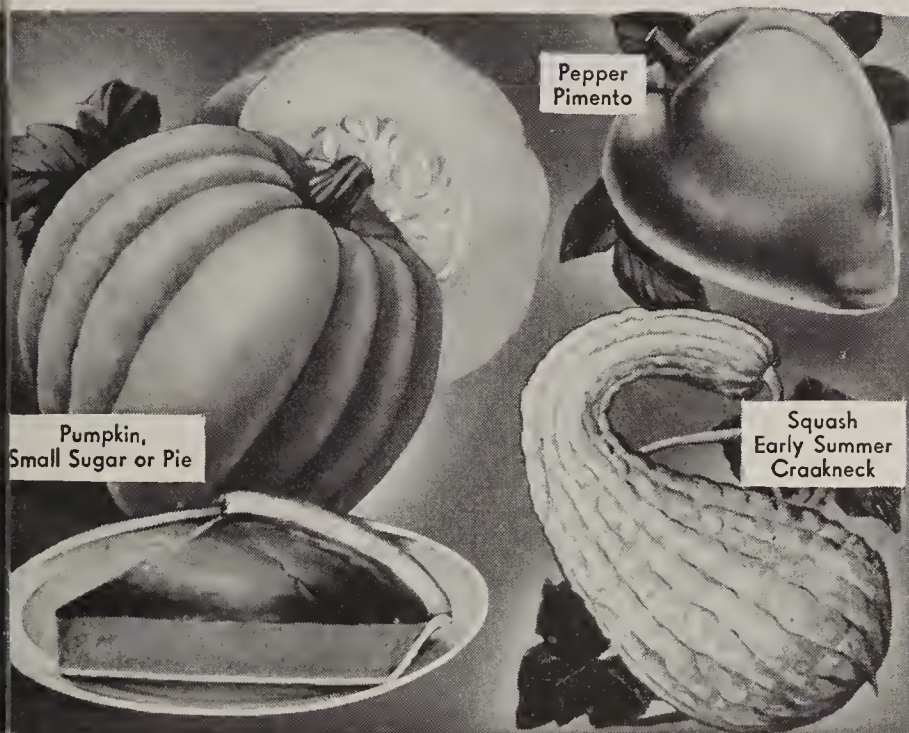
ZUCCHINI—Straight, cylindrical fruit, 3 to 4 pounds, 4 to 5 inches through, 10 to 14 inches long. Mottled and striped green-cream-grey. Firm, delicate flavored flesh. A bush type plant. 60 days.

GIANT SUMMER STRAIGHT-NECK—Unsurpassed for eating. Similar to Early Summer Crookneck, but fruits are larger. 55 days.

Fall and Winter Varieties

IMPROVED HUBBARD—Fruits weigh 10 to 12 pounds, pointed at both ends, slightly worted, dark bronze-green in color. Rind hard and tough, flesh very thick, orange-yellow, dry and sweet. Trailing vine. 105 days.

TABLE QUEEN or DES MOINES—Ribbed, ocon shaped, smooth, thin shelled, dark green. Light yellow flesh bakes well. 58 days.



and pepper sauce. Small, tapering, smooth fruits. 90 to 95 days.

PUMPKIN

KENTUCKY FIELD or LARGE CHEESE—Dull orange, large, ribbed fruit. Coarse, deep yellow flesh, good flavor. 120 days.

SMALL SUGAR or NEW ENGLAND PIE—Desirable for pie or general use. Round, flat end fruit, deep orange. Thick, yellow-orange flesh. 118 days.

STRIPED CUSHAW—For stock feed. Crook-necked, 11 pounds, white and green striped, thick, coarse yellow meat. 112 days.

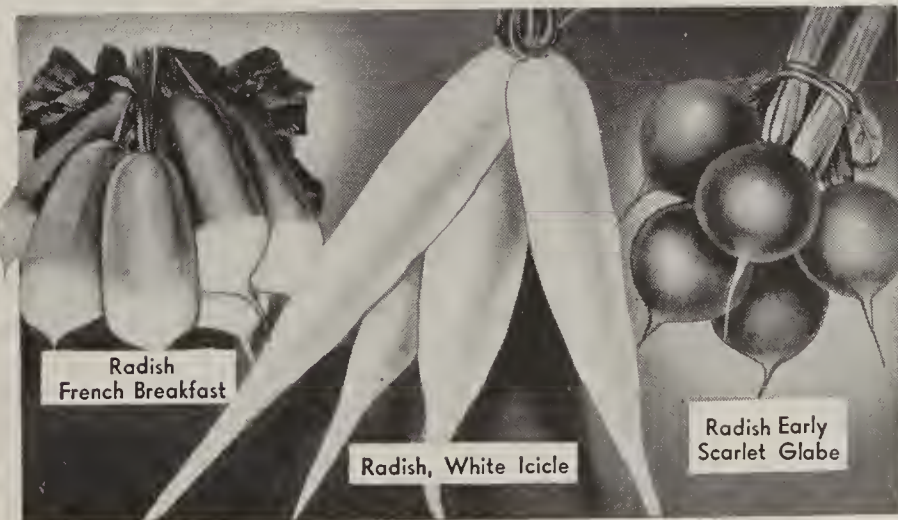
KING OF THE MAMMOTH—Largest of all Pumpkins. Valuable for stock feeding and exhibition purposes. Fruits globular, slightly ribbed, flattened, weigh 60 to 90 pounds. Flesh solid, yellow-orange, coarse, but of good quality. 120 days.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE TIPPED—Cormine red with white tip. Flesh white, crisp and mild. 26 days.

LONG SCARLET, SHORT TOP—Smooth, 5 to 6 inch roots, dark scarlet. Small tops. 27 days.

WHITE ICICLE—Tapering roots 5 to 5½ inches, very white with pure white, mild flesh. 27 days.

FRENCH BREAKFAST—Roots thicker toward bottom, 1½ inches long by ½ to ¾ inches. Dull scarlet, white tipped. 25 days.



R adish

GLOWING BALL—Perfectly round, fiery scarlet early radish. Spicy flavor. 24 days.



PEAS—Thomas Laxton



TOMATO—Morglobe



PEAS—Alsko



SQUASH—Early White Bush Scollop

—about RADISHES

The secret of getting crisp, delicious radishes is quick growth. So use plenty of plant food in the soil where they are planted.

This is undoubtedly the easiest of all vegetables to grow; the seeds germinate in a few days, and are ready for eating in 3 to 5 weeks.

All through the planting season, a succession should be sown every 10 days, so that you may have plenty of mild, tender radishes for relish and salads all through the season.

—about WATERMELON

Your watermelons are ready to pick when they lose that "green as grass" look, the whitish bloom, and when the rind is so hard that it can scarcely be dented with a fingernail.

There are several other signs that advertise a watermelon's maturity. The tendril on the vine just opposite the fruit stem should be

blocked and dry. The underside of the melon has a creamy color, and when you give the melon a thud with your finger, you'll get a tinny "plink" if it is ripe, and a dull, thuddy "plunk" if it is green.

You'll come to recognize these indications after a little experience, and checking your judging ability by "plugging" a few specimens while growing on the vines. If the flesh at the apex of the plug is whitish, the melon is still green and the plug should be replaced. If it is red, or orange, a taste will convince you that it is ready for the dinner table.

—about PEPPERS

Always, when gathering peppers, cut them with a knife, leaving only a short piece of stem, rather than run the risk of injuring the plant by pulling them off.



PEPPER Ruby King



SQUASH—Giant Summer Straightneck



RADISH Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped

Tomato

Early Scarlet Fruited

BREAK O' DAY—Resistant to wilt and nail-head rust. Plant light, of open, spreading habit, with medium foliage, early and very prolific. Rich scarlet medium large, globe-shaped fruits. 70 days.

EARLIANA—Open, spreading, medium small vines. The bright red fruits run to medium size. This seed is selected for thick, smooth fruit. 66 days.

SCARLET DAWN—Medium, prolific vine. Fruits medium large, globular, smooth, free from flat sides, bright scarlet, ripening well to stem. For home garden, early canning. 70 days.

TOMATO

Intermediate Scarlet

BONNY BEST EARLY or **CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL**—Good for canning. Plants are open and medium-high. Fruit is scarlet, flattened-globe shaped. Medium large and very prolific. 74 days.

MARGLOBE—Moderately productive, with heavy foliage. Vigorous, and resistant to wilt and rust. Medium large, nearly round, smooth, and solid. Deep red. 77 days.

PRITCHARD or **SCARLET TOPPER**—A cross between Marglobe and Cooper's Special, developed by U. S. Department of Agriculture. Large, solid, smooth, round fruit, with thick walls. Rather light scarlet. 73 days.

STONE—The great canning tomato. Deep rich red, large fruits, uniform and smooth. Solid, mildly acid. 80 to 85 days.

TOMATO

Pink and Yellow Fruited

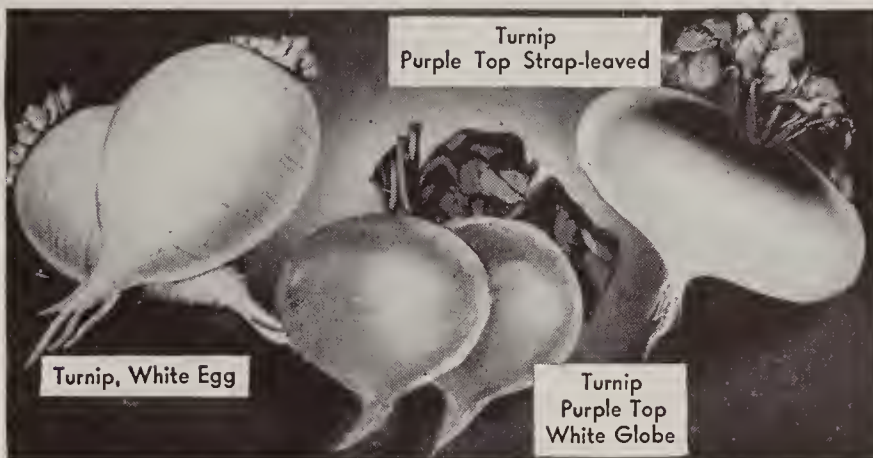
BRIMMER—Exceptionally large fruited variety for home gardens. Vine large with deep green leaves. Enormous fruits, quite uniform, flat, dark pink, coreless and solid. Mild in flavor, good for slicing. 90 days.

DWARF CHAMPION—Desirable where space is limited. Plant dwarf tree type, dark green leaves. Fruits medium, smooth, solid, pink, globular, flattened. 86 days.

GULF STATE MARKET—Vine vigorous, rather open, medium height. Fruits medium large, globular, purplish pink, thick-skinned, very solid. 80 days.

JUNE PINK—Earliest of pink fruited varieties, heavy bearer. Vine open, spreading, rather short. Fruits medium size, flattened, smooth, purplish pink. Sometimes called Pink Earliana. 69 days.

LIVINGSTON'S GLOBE—A well-known variety. Plants heavy-bearing, strong, densely foliaged. Full, round fruit, which ripens evenly to a purplish rose. 82 days.



OXHEART—Open, spreading, moderately productive vine. Fruits extremely large, somewhat rough, heart-shaped and pink. Solid, mild flavored. 90 days.

PONDEROSA—One of the largest. Spreading large vines. Solid, fine flavored, with small seed cells. Somewhat rough and flat. Have a tendency to crack. 88 days.

TOMATO

Small Fruited

YELLOW PEAR—Valuable for preserving, and as novelty. Small, cherry-like fruits, borne in heavy clusters. 73 days.

TURNIPS

White Fleshed

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH—Very early. Strap leaved. White, flat roots. Fine-grained and sweet. 46 days.

AMBER GLOBE—Chiefly grown for stock, but used for table when young. Tops large, cut leaved. Roots round, large, smooth, globe-shaped, light yellow with green top. Flesh yellowish white, of good quality. 76 days.

LONG WHITE COWHORN—Tops large, upstanding, deeply cut leaves. Roots 12 to 15 inches long, tapering, often crooked, white with light green top. Flesh tender, and mild flavor. 70 days.

PURPLE TOP MILAN—Very early, and popular. Flat purple-topped roots of mild flavor. 42 days.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE—All purpose variety. Large, sweet

tops. Smooth, globe-shaped roots, purple-red above, white below. Sweet, tender, crisp white flesh. 50 to 60 days.

WHITE EGG—Cut leaved, medium sized, upright tops. Egg shaped roots, all white. Smooth grained flesh. 55 to 60 days.

PURPLE TOP, STRAP LEAVED—Medium early gaad cropper. Medium upright tops. Flat roots,

shaded purple on top. Tender, fine grained flesh. 46 days.

Foliage Turnip

SEVEN TOP—Far greens or forage. Young shoots extremely tender. Roots tough, undesirable for food.

SHOGGIN or **JAPANESE FOLIAGE**—Recently introduced and rapidly gaining popularity. 18 to 20 inch bright green tops, strap leaved. Roots are semi-round, and white. Very mild and tender.

Rutabaga or Swede Turnip

AMERICAN PURPLE TOP—Hardy and productive. Tender, firm, light yellow, sweet flesh. 88 days.

EARLY NECKLESS—Resembles American Purple Top, but with medium top and very small neck. Roots large, flattened globe shape. Yellow with purple top. Flesh yellow, firm, excellent quality. 84 days.

Winter Storage for Vegetables

*

Many vegetables can be kept for use during winter by proper storage. It is often cheaper and easier to store than to can them and, with some varieties, the stored quality is better than that of the canned product. Successful storage depends upon (1) selecting vegetables of good quality; (2) picking them at the proper stage of maturity; (3) having the proper temperature and the right degree of humidity in the storeroom.

The desirable stage of maturity varies with the crop. Cabbage, onions, squashes and pumpkins will not keep well unless fully matured. Beets, carrots, parsnips, turnips and salsify should not be allowed to become fully matured, as they are likely to become woody.

Best storage conditions can be summarized thus: cool and moist—beets, carrots, salsify, turnips, winter radishes and celery; cool and moderately moist—cabbage and potatoes; cool and dry—onions and dry beans; warm and dry—squashes, pumpkins and sweet potatoes.

All these except dry beans, onions, squashes, pumpkins and sweet potatoes may be kept in the same storage room if the cabbages are on shelves and the potatoes are in slatted crates or bins. The best temperature for most vegetable crops is just above freezing, i.e. 32° F. If potatoes are included, the temperature should not go below 34°. A basement without a furnace is ideal. If the house has a concrete basement with a furnace, then a room protected from the furnace heat is necessary.

Temperature can be maintained in a storage cellar by opening and closing windows. A dirt floor is best and, if humidity is low, water can be sprinkled on the floor. Root crops can be stored in boxes of sand or soil in the basement and kept just moist.

Small quantities of vegetables can be stored outdoors. A handy way is to sink a box or barrel about half its depth in the ground. Put the vegetables in and put on top of them a mattress cover made of burlap bags stuffed with straw. Cover over with a 6-inch layer of clean straw or leaves and then cover this with dirt to hold in place.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

5¢

per large packet
unless otherwise
noted

Ask for latest prices on
vegetable seeds **IN BULK**
in any quantity you may
desire

Every Child Should Have A Garden All His Own

A child's garden should be a small, easily worked, fertile plot, where plants will thrive with just ordinary care. The varieties of seeds he plants should be chosen for quick growth and hardiness.

If his first attempts are successful (and you should see that they are) he'll develop a love of gardening—and learn the invaluable lesson of looking ahead, and patiently awaiting the results of his efforts.

If you want vegetable seed varieties not listed on these pages — ask us, we'll get it for you.

GLADIOLUS...the best selections on the list



DR. F. E. BENNETT. (A) Peach-red, flame scarlet throat, speckled ruby and creamy white.

PEACE. (B) White with pale lilac on interior of petals.

ORANGE QUEEN. (C) Deep apricot and orange.

BETTY NUTHALL. (D) Coral, yellow, orange. Large, strong spikes.

CHARLES DICKENS. (E) Favorite wine-purple.

VIRGINIA. (F) Gargeous scarlet.

GIANT NYMPH. (G) Light salmon-pink. One of the best.

GOLDEN DREAM. (H) Pure, clear, golden-yellow.

BERTY SNOW. (I) An exhibition glad. Exquisite orchid.

Attractive Prices ON BULBS!

All bulbs shown on these two pages are available at very reasonable prices—at our store or by mail. **ASK FOR THE LATEST PRICES**—on any quantity or combination you may want. And be sure to see our **SPECIAL COLLECTION OFFERS!**

APRICOT GLOW. (J) Clear, soft apricot.

SOUTHERN CROSS. (K) Large dark rose. One of the best new varieties.

BAGDAD. (L) Smoky old rose. Very popular.

W. H. PHIPPS. (M) Most popular pink. Giant flowering.

VEILCHENBLAU. (N) Fine violet blue flowers. Pansy purple splotch.

ALBATROSS. (O) New giant pure white.

PICARDY. (P) Immense flowers. Pink, apricot, flame.

COMMANDER KOEHL. (Q) Big, dark red. Best in this color.

GOLD EAGLE. (R) Deep, golden yellow.

MRS. LEON DOUGLAS. Begonia-rase, flame scarlet, pale lemon, speckled with ruby.

MINUET. Beautiful, clear light lavender. Heavily textured blooms.

PFITZER'S TRIUMPH. Orange-salmon, velvet-red throat.

MRS. FRANK PENDLETON. Rose pink. Throat blotched, deep red.



FANCY-LEAVED CALADIUMS. Few summer foliage plants can equal the fancy leaved Caladiums for rich, beautiful color and dramatic effect. Semi-tropical bulbs. Frequently used for porch boxes and pots.

ELEPHANT'S EAR. One of the largest ornamental foliage plants for beds and borders. The huge green leaves give a most unusual effect. Try it as a border for tall Cannas, and edge with low-growing foliage plants.

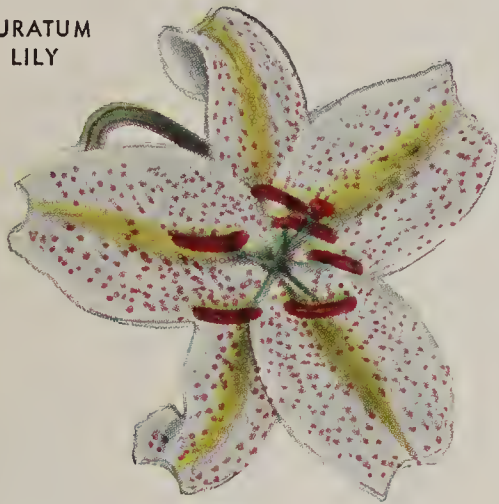
DAHLIAS..prize winning varieties



TUBEROSES

One of the most fragrant of all flowers. Tall spikes of double waxy blooms—borne on tall stems. One of the loveliest flowering bulbs. Spear-shaped, grass-like foliage. Annual replacement frequently advisable.

AURATUM
LILY



LILIES

AURATUM. The gold-banded Lily of Japan. Flowers from 8 to 10 inches in diameter. White, chocolate crimson spots, with a gold band on each petal.

RUBRUM. A hardy, beautiful Lily. Flowers are white, flushed pink, and spotted carmine.

REGAL. Trumpet shaped, white flowers, slightly pink tinged. Canary yellow centers. Very hardy.

HENRYI. Rich apricot to orange-yellow. Stalks 5 feet or more carry many huge flowers on each.

PHILLIPINE. Flowers often as much as 6 or 7 inches long. Fragrant, elegant, and graceful. White, slightly marked with reddish-brown.

TIGRINUM. Easiest to grow, and best known of all Lilies. Orange-red flowers, spotted purple.

CALLA LILY. Rich, lustrous, golden-yellow flowers, with creamy white spots. Distinctive, dark green foliage.



DAHLIA
Jane Cowl

JERSEY BEAUTY. Stands supreme among pink dahlias. A favorite that should be in every garden.

JANE COWL. A glorious flower. Deep, massive blooms, buff and old gold petals curled and twisted.

MRS. I. DE VER WARNER. Large, exquisite blooms, old rose suffused lilac. Continuous bloomer.

JEAN KERR. Fine white, long stemmed dahlia. Dependable, blooming early and continuously.

JERSEY BEACON. Enormous flowers of Chinese scarlet with a lighter reverse. Long, strong, stems.

OMAR KHAYAM. Chinese red, shading to bright orange, with paler tips. Flowers often 10 inches.

THOMAS A. EDISON. Distinct in form and color. Gorgeous blooms of rich royal purple.

KENTUCKY. Salmon pink with yellow and gold blend.

MONMOUTH CHAMPION. An unquestionably choice dahlia. Immense, brilliant orange flowers on perfect stems.



POMPON DAHLIAS. Charming, "button" dahlias that have long been favorites with flower lovers, and justly deserve a place in every garden. They grow freely, require little care after planting—but reward you with a wealth of gorgeous cut-flowers all during summer and fall.

In MAUVE, PINK, RED, WHITE, BRONZE, YELLOW.

CANNAS

KING HUMBERT. Gigantic flowers, brilliant orange scarlet, with bright red markings. Bronze leaved. 5 feet.

YELLOW KING HUMBERT. Golden-yellow, dotted red. Green foliage. 4 feet.

PRESIDENT. Easily the best red canna. Immense flowers of rich, intense scarlet. Green foliage. 4 feet.

HUNGARIA. The best true pink canna. Large flower trusses; green foliage. 3½ feet.

WINTER'S COLOSSAL. Largest flowering canna. Vivid, blazing scarlet. Green foliage. 5 feet.





Garden

ACME SPRAYING MATERIALS



Acme Rotenone Garden Guard

A safe insecticide dust, which contains no arsenic or fluorine compound. The killing ingredient is Rotenone—non-injurious to humans and warm-blooded animals yet effective both by contact and as a stomach poison against insects. Especially recommended for use on broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, string beans, currants, and sweet corn. A favorite of the housewife for dusting roses and flower gardens. Controls lice, fleas, and mites on dogs, cats, birds, and chickens. 1 lb. sifter carton 35c; 4 lb. 75c; 25 lb. \$3.25; 100 lb. \$12.50.



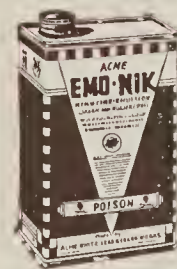
Acme Kopper Queen (Mildew Spray)

A strong liquid copper spray for the control of mildew, leaf spot, and black spot on rose bushes, flowers, and many other kinds of foliage. Stainless, leaves no unsightly residue to detract from appearance of flowers and ornamentals. Use as a liquid spray replacing Bordeaux Mixture and Sulphur. 1/2 Pint, 35c; Pint, 55c; Quart, 90c; Gallon, \$2.25; 5 Gallons, \$7.50.



Acme Wettable Dusting Sulphur (An Excellent Chigger Chaser)

An improved dusting sulphur for home use which can also be used as a liquid spray. Recommended to control mildew, leaf spot, black spot and rust on rose bushes, chrysanthemums, snapdragons, carnations, and certain other foliage; also red spiders on evergreen. 98% passes through 325 mesh screen. 2 pound carton, 25c each.



Acme Emo-Nik

Most yards contain foliage that is more affected by Scale, Red Spider, and certain other troublesome pests than by Aphis. Here is a complete contact insect spray combining nicotine in its most active form with Emo, a high quality summer oil emulsion. Recommended for control of Aphis, Mealy Bugs, Red Spider, Thrip, White Flies, Rust Mites, Mildew, certain scale insects and other garden pests. 4 1/2 oz. 35c; Pint, 65c; Quart, 95c; Gallon, \$2.50.



Acme Weed Killer

A powerful quick-acting orsinal weed killer for destroying weeds and all plant life on driveways, tennis courts, paths, etc. More widely used, however, in spotting out dandelion, plantain and other noxious weeds in the lawn by applying a few drops of undiluted Weed Killer to the crown of the plant, using a regular weed cone or a squirt-bottom oil can. Pint, 30c; Quart, 50c; Gallon, \$1.50.



Acme Bait-M

An effective insecticide bait which will throw a ring of protection around shrubs, flowers and plants in garden and lawn. For use against snails, slugs, cutworms, earwigs, sow bugs, grasshoppers and many other insects which migrate along the ground. 1 1/2 lb. 35c; 4 lb. 85c; 15 lb. \$2.75.

Acme Aphis Spray

An improved nicotine spray combining a soft spray soap with Black Leaf 40, suitable for the control of all kinds of aphis (plant lice), thrip, leaf hopper and many more horrid insects infesting rose bushes, flowers, shrubs, vines, bushes and trees. Mixes easily with any kind of water. Complete directions with every package. 3 oz. collapsible tube, 35c; 12 oz. can, 95c; 2 1/2 lb. can, \$2.25.



INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

ARSENATE OF LEAD—Gives quick action in killing leaf-eating insects. It is safe to use on tender foliage, and sticks well to leaves.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE—A standard dry powdered fungicide for curing and preventing black rot, mildew, blight and other fungous diseases.

DRY LIME SULPHUR (Powder)—For dormant spraying of fruit trees, shade trees and bushes for scale, etc.

CALCIUM ARSENATE (Dry)—For chewing insects.

NAPHTHALENE FLAKES—Used for repelling sail pests such as wire worms, maggots, moths and certain other insects. Protects bulbs against thrips and white fly.

PARADICHLORBENZENE—Comes in crystals to be applied around the base of trees to destroy barers.

PARIS GREEN—A poisonous insecticide in powder form. Gives quick control where extreme measures are necessary.

TOBACCO DUST—Kills aphids and flea beetles.

ACME RED RIVER POTATO MIX (Special Formula for Potatoes only). A scientific development combining a new patented caper fungicide with quick-killing

arsenic. Kills potato bugs quicker, drives off flea beetle and leafhopper, prevents blight from gaining a foothold, stimulates foliage, making more and better potatoes. Complete control in one operation—at one cost. Use as a dust or spray. 1 lb. bag, 30c; 4 lb. bag, 80c.

FISH OIL SOAP—Used as a wash during the summer to prevent spread of scale. Destroys sucking insects and plant lice.

GRAFTING WAX—Used for grafting. Also good to rub over wounds made on bark, or in pruning.



To protect evergreens and keep dogs away, just hang an opened tube of Dawg-Gone (opening down) in the lower branches of trees at the points of approach. (Not necessary to place tube in every tree unless standing alone.) The odor slowly emanating from the open tube will keep dogs at a distance. Replaces unsightly wire screen or mechanical contrivances. Tubes, 25c each.

A "Rogue's Gallery" of Garden Pests



Potato Flea Beetle



Sow Bug



Rose Chafer



Leaf Hopper



Mealy Bugs



Thrip



White Flies



Mexican Bean Beetle



Rose Midge



Slug



Cutworms



Codling Moth



Tomato Worm



Rose Aphis



Potato Blight

Illustrations by Courtesy of Acme

Complete Spraying Guide-Chart FREE

The portraits of garden enemies, above, will help you to identify many of the pests you find in your garden. For further help in recognizing them and knowing how to combat them, use the famous ACME SPRAY GUIDE—

the "gardener's doctor book." This big handy chart brings you all the information you need to win your battles with garden pests. You may have a copy, free, at any time, by writing, phoning, or calling at our store.



Supplies

First, good seed! then, the right equipment!

You can catch fish with a piece of string and a bent pin. And you can also do your gardening with nothing but a spade, a hoe, and a rake.

But if it's **results** you're after . . . and if you want to have some fun while you're at it, then you'll need some of the time-and-labor savers that we have here, ready and waiting for you.

Our line-up of equipment items is not only complete, but highly dependable — every one designed and built by a manufacturer who has earned the confidence of experienced gardeners.

Remember, it's a regular part of our job to lighten the labor load for our customers . . . to help them in every way we can.

We invite your questions.

VEGETABLE GROWER'S GUIDE

VARIETY	Seed to Provide For Family of 5	Feet of Row Per Person	Amount of Seed Per 100 Feet	Approximate Yield Per 20 Ft. of Row	Planting Depth Outdoors (Inches)	Distance Between		Approximate Time To Produce Crop
						Plants in Rows (Inches)	Rows (Inches)	
Asparagus	1 oz.	10-20			6-8	18	36-48	2-3 yrs.
Beans, bush lima . . .	3 pkts.	20-30	1/2 lb.	4 qts.	1-2	6-8	18-24	70-90 days
Beans, pole lima . . .	2 pkts.	10-15	1/2 lb.	5 to 6 qts.	1-2	36-48	36	80-120 "
Beans	3 qts.	20-25	1/2 lb.	8 qts.	1-2	2-4	18-24	40-65 "
Beets, early	3 ozs.	15-25	2 ozs.	5 doz. roots	1/2-3/4	1-3	12-18	40-75 "
Beets, late	3 ozs.	15-25	2 ozs.	5 doz. roots	1/2-3/4	1-3	12-18	45-80 "
Broccoli	1 pkt.	10-15	1 pkt.	20 heads	1/2	18	24-30	90-120 "
Brussels Sprouts . . .	1 pkt.	10-15	1 pkt.	20 qts.	1/2	18	24-30	100-120 "
Cabbage, early		10-20	1 pkt.	10 heads	1/2	12-18	24-30	80-100 "
Cabbage, late		10-25	1 pkt.	10 heads	1/2	12-18	24-30	90-120 "
Carrots	1/2 oz.	25-75	1/2 oz.	5 doz. roots	1/2	1-3	12-18	65-80 "
Cauliflower		10-15	1 pkt.	8 to 10 heads	1/2-3/4	18	24-30	100-140 "
Celery		10-25	1 pkt.	2 doz. stalks	1/4	6	18-24	120-150 "
Cucumber	1 pkt.	10-25	1/2 oz.	20 to 30 pickles	1	12-18 (hills 48)	48	60-90 "
Eggplant		5-10	1 pkt.	30 to 40 fruits	1/2	24	24	140-160 "
Endive	1 pkt.	5-10	1 pkt.	30 to 40 plants	1/2	12	12-18	60-90 "
Kale	1 pkt.	5-15	1 pkt.	20 plants	1/2	12	18-24	60-90 "
Lettuce	2 ozs.	10-15	1 pkt.	20 heads	1/2	8-12	12-18	50-90 "
Muskmelon	1 pkt.	15-25	1/2 oz.	30 fruits	1	12-18 (hills 48)	48-60	100-150 "
Onion	3 pkts.	15-20	2 lbs.	10-20 lbs. per row	1/8		18	50-90 "
Peas	3 lbs.	25-50	1 lb.	10-20 qts. of pods	1-2	1-2	18-30	120-150 "
Pepper		5-15	1 pkt.	10 doz. peppers	1/2	18	18-24	80-120 "
Potato	15 lbs.	25-75	5-10 lbs.	10 to 15 lbs.	3-5	9-12	24-30	75-140 "
Pumpkin	1 pkt.	15-25	1/2 oz.	5 to 10 fruits	1	24-36 (hills 48)	72-96	26-65 "
Radish	3 ozs.	5-10	1 oz.	10 to 15 doz.	1/2	1-2	12-18	1 yr.
Rhubarb		5-10		6 doz. stalks	2-3	24-36	36-48	40-60 days
Spinach	1 oz.	20-50	1 oz.	50 to 60 plants	1	4-8	12-18	60-80 "
Squash, summer . . .	1 pkt.	5-10	1/2 oz.	2 doz. fruits, bush variety	1	18-24 (hills 60)	60-72	60-100 "
Sweet Corn	1 pkt. early and 1 qt. of others.	25-100	1-2 oz.	40 ears	1	9-12	24-30	
Swiss Chard	1/2 oz.	5-10	1 oz.	20 plants	1/2-3/4	6-12	18-24	50-60 "
Tomato		25-50	1 pkt.	15-20 lbs. per plant	24-48	24-48		100-150 "
Turnip	1/2 oz.	25-50	1 pkt.	60 to 80 roots	1/2	4-8	12-18	45-70 "
Watermelon	1 pkt.	10-15	1 oz.		1	24-36 (hills 72)	72-96	100-140 "

Who wants to play Cave-man?

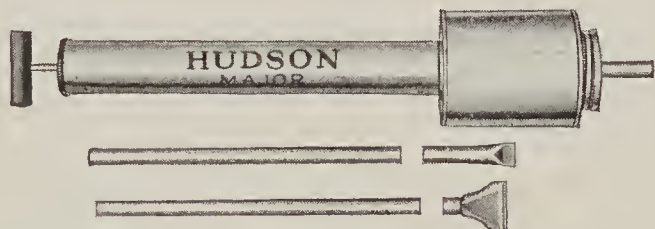
If you have a garden just for the sake of the exercise you get out of it, this won't interest you. But if it's results you're after—if you want better flowers and better crops with less labor, then consider—

Most of the garden tools now being used by home gardeners are about as out-of-date as the plows made of deer antlers and the spades made from great animals' shoulder blades which the cavemen used.

You may not have noticed it—but garden tool design has moved ahead almost unbelievably in the last decade. Some of our recently developed garden tools let you do as much in one hour as you formerly did in five! Others make play out of jobs that have always been back-breakers. Hoeing, cultivating, weeding have been streamlined and speeded up amazingly.

The next time you get into your tool shed, or garage, or wherever you keep your garden tools, look them over! Try to remember how long it has been since you first brought them home. And then—if you want a real thrill—come into our store and see what the modern tool designers have done for you.

When we say we can cut your "hard labor" time in half, we're being conservative. Ask us to prove it!



HUDSON MAJOR DUSTER (Improved)—For use with Paris Green, Arsenate of Lead, Calcium Arsenate and similar poisons. Heavy tin pump, 1 3/4 x 13 inches. Powder reservoir, 4 inches in

diameter, 4 1/2 inches in length, fitted with air valve to prevent powder entering pump. Large filler cap. Equipped with two 12 inch extension tubes and two tips, one narrow, one wide.

GARDEX "Soil-Flow" TOOLS

America's Modern Garden

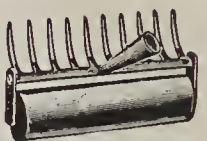
GARDEX CULTIVATOR WITH WEEDER

1523. Cultivate and weed with one tool—the 3-prong Cultivator loosens soil thoroughly, while the weeding blade cuts off all weeds quickly. Light and handy—for light and medium soil. Complete with 4 1/2 ft. GARDEX handle, 3 prongs, 4-1/3" wide; blade 4" wide\$1.20



GARDEX ROLLER RAKE

254. Rake covers seeded rows, roller presses down the soil to give the seed closer contact with the soil for quicker germination. Handy for rolling lawn seed into soil. Roller detachable. Complete with 5 ft. GARDEX handle, 10" wide, 10 teeth, roller diameter 2 3/4"\$2.20



GARDEX CULTIVATOR

1553. With the new GARDEX patented Diamond Point Shares. Use this tool instead of the old chopping hoe for five times faster and better work. It pulls easily through the soil without using pressure. The action of the tool itself keeps it in the ground. Complete with 5 ft. GARDEX handle, 3 prongs, 6" wide\$1.35



GARDEX PULL HOE WEEDER

110. With Diamond Point Share. Weeds at least five times faster and easier than old chopping hoe. Penetrates any soil with easy pull, cutting all weeds in its path. You will marvel at its performance. Available in various widths. Complete with 5 ft. GARDEX handle. No. 1105, width 5"\$1.50



GARDEX SOIL-AIR CONDITIONER

171. With the new patented Diamond Point Share. Loosens and breaks up hard, baked and crusty soil. Loosens and air conditions subsoil making plant food available. 1-3/8" wide. Complete with 4 1/2 ft. GARDEX handle\$0.85



GARDEX TURF EDGER

400. Edges a thousand running feet an hour, cutting clean vertically and horizontally in one operation—along sidewalks, driveways, flower beds, around trees. Push along in short strokes. Complete with 4 1/2 ft. GARDEX handle\$1.30



GARDEX HAND PLOW

2006. For opening furrows before planting—covering furrows—hilling corn, potatoes and similar crops—making irrigation ditches around gardens and for bulb planting. The double mold board throws the loose dirt to both sides of the furrow. Complete with 5 ft. GARDEX handle, 6" wide...\$1.75



GARDEX MIDGET TOOL RACK

952. Select tools created especially for the very small garden, and those small corners. Wood rack 20" wide, painted green, complete with tools shown\$5.00



HOLDS 9 HANDY MIDGET TOOLS

From left to right — Hollow Planter, Culti-Hoe, Cultivator, Culti-Spade, Weeder, Hand Broom, One-Prong Cultivator, Culti-Weeder, Dibble

COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYERS

HUDSON LEADER—Nu-Eez Funnel Top. 3 1/2 gallon sprayer with Saf-T-Kam lock and funnel top. Large capacity and high pressure adapt it for all work. 7 1/8 x 20 inch tank; 1 3/4 x 14 inch pump; 24 inch high pressure spray hose.

HUDSON CLIMAX—3 1/2 Gallon, Open-Top. Embodies strength, safety, ease of operation and accessibility. Adapted for all classes of spray work, with any insecticide, whitewash, etc. Capacity 3 1/2 gallons, 7 1/4 x 20 inch tank; 1 3/4 x 14 inch pump, 24 inch high pressure spray hose.

HUDSON PERFECTION—4 Gallon, Open-Top. Big 6 inch opening insures easy filling, emptying or cleansing. Drains completely dry. Unusually large capacity and high pressure adapt it for any job. Capacity full 4 gallons; 7 1/2 x 21 inch tank; 1 1/4 x 15 1/2 inch pump; 27 inch high pressure spray hose.

These 3 fine sprayers all have galvanized steel tank, all seams riveted and heavily soldered. Top and bottom beading for additional strength.

Pump seamless brass tubing, seals into tank by means of 4 steel locking fingers controlled by malleable "D" handle. Impossible to remove pump before pressure is exhausted, yet quickly and easily locked or released.

Perfection automatic shut-off valve locks open for continuous spraying; 21 inch brass extension rod, all brass spray nozzle.



Leader Sprayer
Nu-Ez Funnel Top



Climax Sprayer
3 1/2 Gallon
Open Top



Perfection Sprayer
4 Gallon—Open Top

FERTILIZERS



How to buy Fertilizers

A standard garden encyclopedia offers this excellent advice:

"In buying fertilizers the gardener will do well to follow the practice of the most successful commercial growers, namely, to confine his selection to standard brands that have given satisfactory results over a long period of years, and to make his final choice upon the basis of the actual cost of the plant-food ingredients contained rather than the prices of the mixtures as a whole. Some mixtures which cost more than others are actually more economical than others that cost less, when the contents of each are calculated on the basis of actual fertilizing ingredients."

BONE MEAL—All-purpose fertilizer, rich in the two principal plant foods—nitrogen and phosphoric acid. Recommended for lawns, garden or general purpose.

NITRATE OF SODA—Carries nothing but nitrogen (ammonia)—no phosphoric acid or potash. Highly stimulating to lawns, plants or other vegetation.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA—Highly concentrated—quick acting. Very desirable for all plants in which rapid growth or large leaf development is desired.

MURIATE OF POTASH—Improved Potash, once again available, and should be used liberally, especially for all root crops.

ALUMINUM SULPHATE—A material used in creating acid soils necessary for successful culture of Azaleas, Rhododendrons, and similar plants.

SULPHATE OF POTASH—Highly recommended for plants requiring acid soil conditions.

SHEEP MANURE—An economical and effective fertilizer. Excellent for lawns, gardens and general use. A perfectly balanced plant food.

VIGORO—For lawns, flowers, vegetables, shrubs, trees. Easy to use, and produces amazing results. Contains all eleven of the vital food elements plants require

from the soil. Economical; only 4 pounds per 100 square feet are required.

A new aid to root-growth on your cuttings.

Every gardener knows the difficulties and disappointments encountered in growing plants from cuttings. Root growth is frequently slow, often unsatisfactory, and is many times completely unsuccessful . . . despite all efforts.

But now there is a marvelous new scientific root-forming chemical available that eliminates all this uncertainty.

This unusual chemical contains the growth-substances necessary to stimulate rapid, strong root growth . . . and with its use, even the inexperienced gardener is assured a high percentage

of successfully rooted cuttings. This method of stimulating root growth makes the propagation of many types of plants easy . . . and the desired results sure.

The cost of this new method is low; in fact, it pays for itself many times over.

Ask us about this new gardening miracle.



Rich Food - Easy to Use

Clean, Odorless, Quick Acting, Safe Tablets

Fulton's Plantabbs make healthy roots, strong stems, bushy foliage, abundant blooms. House plants a joy year round. Amazing results on garden flowers, vegetables, fruit, ornamentals. Used in tablets or, make into liquid fertilizer. Try, on our recommendation.

In Boxes 25c, 50c, \$1.00, \$3.50



★ HORMODIN ★

Hormodin is the new root-forming chemical which simplifies the rooting of cuttings for amateur and professional gardeners. The Hormodin treatment is simple and economical. It brings new thrill and fascination to gardeners. The \$1.00 size is sufficient to treat hundreds of cuttings. Order from your dealer.

MERCK & CO. Inc.

Manufacturing Chemists, RAHWAY, N. J.



Inoculate all Legume Seeds with NOD-O-GEN

FOR BETTER CROPS AND RICHER SOIL

"Inoculation Pays!" say thousands of farmers and scores of agricultural experiment stations. Seeds of legumes (see list below) inoculated with NOD-O-GEN produce bigger yields, richer feed and build up the soil. Low cost. Big returns. Easy to use. Simple instructions on container. Scientific pre-testing program insures profitable returns.

PRICES

GARDEN COMBINATION for peas, sweet peas, all garden and lima beans and lupine; sufficient for about 5 lbs. of seed. **10¢**

Be sure to specify for what seeds cultures are required.

For small seeds, such as alfalfa, all clovers and lespedeza:

1/2 bu.....	30c	2 1/2 bu.....	75c
1 bu.....	45c	5 bu.....	\$1.15

For large seeds, such as soy beans, all peas, beans, vetches, cow peas, peanuts, etc.:

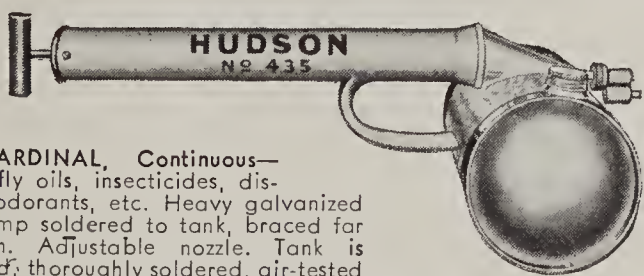
1 bu.....	30c	5 bu.....	75c
2 bu.....	45c	10 bu.....	\$1.15
		25 bu.....	\$2.00



NOD-O-GEN The Pre-Tested Inoculator

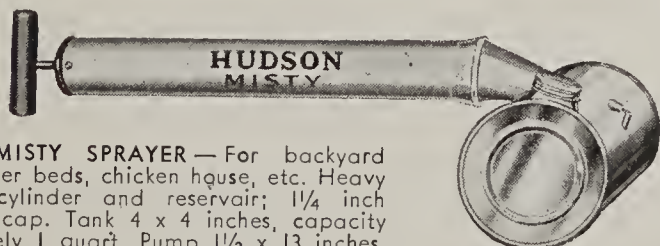
HUDSON CARDINAL, Continuous—

For use with fly oils, insecticides, disinfectants, deodorants, etc. Heavy galvanized steel tank. Pump soldered to tank, braced for extra strength. Adjustable nozzle. Tank is double seamed, thoroughly soldered, air-tested and inspected. Patented Nu-Action plunger construction. Capacity 3 quarts, 5 1/2 x 6 3/4 inch tank, 1 1/2 x 13 inch pump.



Cardinal Continuous Sprayer

HUDSON MISTY SPRAYER—For backyard garden, flower beds, chicken house, etc. Heavy tin pump cylinder and reservoir; 1 1/4 inch filler screw cap. Tank 4 x 4 inches, capacity approximately 1 quart. Pump 1 1/2 x 13 inches, with patented Nu-Action plunger, securely anchored in top of tank. Each sprayer individually tested and inspected.



Misty Sprayer



PEAT MOSS

For BETTER LAWNS and GARDENS!

Peat Moss improves the texture of any soil. Breaks up hard clay soils, gives body to loose sandy soils. Adds humus, retains moisture and stores up plant food. Seeds germinate quicker, vigorous roots are developed, healthy plants and larger blooms result. Also excellent for mulching. Use Peat Moss for planting lawns, gardens, shrubs, trees, etc. We recommend PIC Emblem-Protected Peat Moss—the finest grade horticultural, pure sphagnum peat moss. In 20-bushel pressure-packed bales. Order today.



Ask for Free literature describing many garden uses of Peat Moss.



*May we prescribe for **YOUR** lawn?*

It's our business to know lawns — especially the lawns of this territory!

Our prescriptions have cured many an ailing lawn hereabouts. So, if you have "lawn troubles," why not bring them to us? Our experience is yours to command.

LAWN SEED HEADQUARTERS

To Lighten Your Garden Labors —

Folks who like to get results without wasted effort will appreciate the time- and-labor-savers which are available in our Supply Department.

Our line-up of labor-saving equipment is not only complete, but highly dependable. Every item is designed and built by a manufacturer who has earned the confidence of experienced gardeners.

Remember, it's a regular part of our job to lighten the labor load for our customers . . . to help them in every way we can. We invite your questions!

A MIRACLE wrapped up in a package

When you get a packet of seed from this store, you're not buying mere merchandise. You're buying miracles!

Here beauty unlimited is on sale for a few pennies. Here a dime or two can buy days of delight.

Where else can you get so much for so little? All the glories of the flower garden . . . all the fruits of the vegetable patch . . . are yours here — for such a tiny cost.

Beyond a doubt, garden seed is the greatest bargain any merchant can offer you.

We are proud to be Seed Merchants . . . to have the privilege of offering you such a unique service. And we hope sincerely that this Spring message of ours will bring us many opportunities to serve **YOUR** garden.

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LEHMANN'S SEED STORE

519 THIRD STREET

BATON ROUGE, LA.